INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 58.- BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 8 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
10 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	[illegible]TANA ..		16,568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 „	MALWA* ..		0,986
16 „	MANTUA ..		10 946
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 „	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	KANPURA* ..		16,601
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 „	MANTUA ..		10,946

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,783

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
11th Mar.	YUBAYE MARU ..	Japan.
29th „	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
31st March	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN .. for Australia.		
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA .. for Australia.		

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
9th March	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
12th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
14th „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
21st „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 Feb.	7 Mar.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 „	10 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 „	15 „
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	13 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	13th Apr.	30 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th „	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	24th Feb.	8th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	29th „	12th „
Shinnoh Maru..	11th March	22nd „
Indo Maru ..	11th „	25th „
Celebes Maru ..	24th „	8th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th „
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
636-637, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:—
S. A. KULKARNI,
News Agent,
MIRAJ

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS,
News A
Poona Budhawar,
AND
(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.
(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
540, Centre Street
Poona.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
RITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SOLE AGENT in each district for (Regd.) "Swarna Renu"—Pill and Ointment. Curor of all diseases. Details in hand bill. Unsolicited testimonials for various diseases even of Leprosy. 50 pills in a phial and one phial ointment /12/- each. Samples free. "THE SWARNA RENU OFFICE, Dacca.

A R764

WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT, good at drafting letters in English and knowing Hindi and Urdu. Previous office experience essential. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. which is likely to be raised to 60-2-70 very shortly. Appointment in the first instance will be made on probation for six months. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR GENERAL POLICE, Jaipur, Rajputana.

A 30012

PARTNER WANTED—"Fully qualified and experienced architect Indian (30) seeks partner to open Architect's Office in Bombay. B.E., preferred. Apply Box No. 2113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R760

WANTED—Superintendent of Police. Banswara State. No unqualified and untrained man need apply. Final date for application 15th March 1928. Terms required to be mentioned in the application to be addressed to the Diwan, Banswara (Rajputana).

A 30069

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle". Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Wallace House, Road, Bombay

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR THE SALEM District Urban Bank, Ltd. Salary between Rs. 150 and 200 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to:—T. ADINARAYAN CHETTIAR, President.

WANTED—LOCO. FOREMAN FOR THE Morvi Railway. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 with free quarters. Also workshop foreman pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to J. P. MANKAD, Esq., Hazoor Personal Assistant, Morvi State.

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHERS seeking employment in several lines to consult with return postage stamp. G. GOODMAN & Co., LOANS & EMPLOYMENT SECURERS, Bangalore Cantt.

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT Surgeon to take charge of the Child Welfare Centre, Lansdowne, Garhwal. Pay Rs. 125 per month free furnished quarters or allowance in lieu, private practice, age between 28 and 35. Apply with copies of recent testimonials to the SECRETARY.

WANTED—Diligent GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE travelling representatives. Salary Rs. 40—50 with commission and prospect. Cash security required. Apply in own handwriting to Behar Miscellany, 2, College Square, Calcutta.

WANTED—Passed P. W. D. OVERSEER for the Bamra State. An experienced man preferred. Salary Rs. 70—2—90 with fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20. Free quarters and benefit of the State Provident Fund. Apply stating qualifications, age and experience to—Superintendent, Bamra State, P. O. Deogarh, Sambalpur District.

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR to take charge of a Private Dispensary in Kurnegalle, Ceylon. Good prospects to the right man. Applicant should be prepared to enter into an agreement for five years. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to W. P. Hoole, Railway Station, Bungalow, Slave Island, Colombo. L.M.S. need not apply.

WANTED influential AGENTS, each town to sell a ready saleable article. For particulars apply to ABRAM, Mahim P.O., Bombay.

WANTED immediately 1,000 CANVASSERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on Rs. 100 a month. AMARNATH, B.A., LLB., Solan (near Simla).

WANTED an LL.B. with knowledge of Hindi as MUNSIFF. Pay Rs. 125 and free house. Apply to DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C.I.

WANTED a qualified MEDICAL MAN for Sheth Madha Charitable Dispensary, Variav, Surat District. Net. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally GRAMOPHONE Co., Ltd., Dum-Dum Cantonments.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Head Office of a progressive Life Assurance Company. Only graduates with at least five years' working experience of a big Life Office (Head Office) need apply, stating age, academic qualifications and experience. Decent salary will be paid to a properly qualified man. Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, should reach the undernoted address, not later than the 10th March, 1928, P. O. Box 13, Delhi.

WANTED—A PRIVATE TUTOR immediately to coach 2 boys of 11 years and 9 years at a salary of Rs. 40 (Forty) per month. Lodging and Boarding free. The candidate must be a graduate and Bengali. Another tuition if available will be allowed. Apply to S. N. Chatterjee, Manager, Imperial Bank of India, Saharanpur, U.P.

WANTED experienced and qualified LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Bhopal Municipality. Salary Rs. 100, plus Rs. 25 carriage allowance with free quarters. Candidates having medical qualification will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials before the 15th March, 1928, to THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Municipal Board, Bhopal.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of TARIFF CLERK in the Office of the General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association. Pay Rs. 200—20—300—25—450. Only men with experience of the rates branch of a railway need apply. Applications in applicants' own handwriting accompanied by statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the GENERAL SECRETARY, Indian Railway Conference Association, 15, Queen's Road, Allahabad.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the gazetted post of CURATOR, Central Museum, Lahore, in the grade of Rs. 350—25—750 p. m. Commencing pay Rs 350 only. The following qualifications are desired.—A Graduate with a knowledge of Indian Archaeology, especially that of the North-Western Gandhara region, Sanskrit, Persian to a lesser extent, and a practical knowledge of Museum management, setting up of exhibits and cataloguing. Applications, by letter only, with credentials and copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned before 15th March, 1928. —CURATOR, Central Museum, Lahore.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED —An experienced MILLER for Simon's plants. Apply with testimonials and salary to THE PROPRIETORS The Kishan Flour Mills, Meerut City.

WANTED—Men to start MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. Rs. 60 weekly earned at home. Particulars free. Business Standards Service Bureau, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

WANTED—At once a B.A., strong in Bengali, for Nandanpur Rupchand Academy on Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a month. Apply to the Secretary, Nandanpur P.O., (Howrah) Dist.

WANTED a B.Com. for the post of an ACCOUNTANT in Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., salary Rs. 75—5—150. Apply with testimonials.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Woman's Hospital at Godhra. Pay Rs. 250—40/3—450—50—500. House rent Rs. 30. Private practice allowed. Must be registered medical graduate. Apply before 10th March, 1928, to PRESIDENT, MRS. SMART, Victory Hospital Fund, Godhra.

WANTED—A passed expert ACCOUNTANT for the Kundola Pravuram Sampat Syndicate Zamindary, Ltd. Salary according to qualifications. Free lodge. Apply to the Managing Director with copies of testimonials stating age and previous experience before the 15th March 1928. The accounts are to be kept in Bengali. The candidate must be ready for personal interview if necessary. Biraj Krishna Mukherjee, Managing Director, Kundola Head Office, Birbhum.

WANTED from 1st April 1928 a JUNIOR ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR on Rs 250—20—550 (efficiency bar)—20—750, with starting pay determined by age and experience. He should: (1) be a Graduate in Electrical Engineering. (2) have completed the post-Graduate course in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and (3) have not less than three years' subsequent good experience. Applications in own handwriting stating in detail the qualifications, previous experience, present pay and age and time required to join, should reach the ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before 9th March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUNATICS admitted in a high class sea-side home. All communities. See BHATHENA personally on 1st and 2nd March. Railway Hotel, Bombay.

R761

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.

P R735

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE, on view—J. Mercer, Esqr., Government Architect Engineer's valuable whole bungalow furniture will be sold on SUNDAY, 11th March, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at two Gabble's Bungalow, Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, BENNETT.

T R763

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21990.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A fully qualified man as ASSISTANT FOREST OFFICER, must be energetic and an all round athlete.

Young and single preferred.

Pay Rs. 200 P.M. plus Rs. 20 Horse Allowance, the post is permanent, the service pensionable.

Applications with full details as to qualifications, age and athletic prowess should be addressed to the undersigned.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh Sate.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928.

30076

NOTICE.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PRINCIPAL to the Bahauddin College, Pay Rs. 800 P.M. with free quarters and conveyance. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 45 and have good athletic qualifications. The Post is permanent and the service pensionable. The successful applicant will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928.

2. Applications are invited for a Professorship of Sanskrit Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction who have taken First Class Honours in Sanskrit at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join not later than 1st June, 1928, and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15 after confirmation.

Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications teaching experience and athletic qualities should be addressed to the undersigned and reach Junagadh on or before the 1st April, 1928.

F. B. N. TINLEY, M.C.,
Captain,
Chief Secretary,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 4th March, 1928

.. 30075

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the right of removing and utilizing blood produced in the Bandra Slaughter Houses for a period of three years, commencing from 1st April, 1928, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1928.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed "Tender for the right of removing blood from the Bandra Slaughter Houses."

In all about 30 buffaloes, 100 to 120 cows and bullocks and 2000 to 2300 sheep and goats are slaughtered daily at the Bandra Slaughter Houses. It is roughly estimated that about 20,000 lbs. of dry blood is produced monthly. This is based on approximation and no guarantee as to the number of animals or quantity of dry blood can be given.

The forms of tender and particulars and conditions of right will be issued on payment of Re. 1 to any one desiring to tender for the right by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses,

Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 1st March, 1928.

30077

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAND-PESHWAR (BORIVLI.)

Under instructions from Bai Aimai widow of Jamsedji Sorabji Enty and Bai Meherbai daughter of the said Jamshedji Sorabji Enty and wife of Dorabji Panday, the Administratrixes of the property and credits of the said Jamsedji Sorabji Enty, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 9th March 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the property described below:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of open land or ground together with trees and a pucca built well standing thereon situate lying and being at Mandpeshwar (Borivli), Taluka South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Entry No. 25, Survey Nos. 22, 22 and 22 and Falni Nos. 0, 4 and 5 admeasuring in all 2 acres—18 gunthas and the total assessment where of is Rs. 12-0-2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Government land out of Survey No. 28 called Gowcharan and beyond that by a nala, on or towards the West partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Gujanan Atmaram, on or towards the North by the property of Balwant Wagle and on or towards the South partly by a private passage and partly by the land bearing Survey No. 22.

For further particulars and condition of sale, please, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 English made canoe shape Victoria.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JEEVAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Zaveri Bazar, at the shop of Mr. Ganeshmal Sobhagmal, and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Zaveri Naginchand Kalidas:—

No. 173—1 pearl necklace, 63 pearls, about 60 chows, about 69.95 carat.

No. 192—50 strings, 326 pearls, about 80 chows, about 144.10 carat.

On a/c and risk of Zaveri Amichand Maganbhoy:—

No. 174—Blister Pearls 734 about 1146 chows about 167.65 carats.

No. 175—Fancy Pearls 156 about 15 chows about 45.15 carats.

No. 176—Fancy Button Pearls 1 about 18 chows about 5.28 carats.

No. 177—Fancy Pearl 1 about 44 chows carats about 8.20.

No. 1—Blister Pearls 734 about 1138 chows about 866.25 carats.

The above are on view at Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao's Office.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

PRECIOUS CINEMA

Lamington Road.

(UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE)

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

THE FOUR FLUSHER

Featuring

Marion Nixon, George Lewis, Eddie Phillips and all the staff of

"THE COLLEGIANS"

PRECIOUS POPULAR PRICES

Box Seats Re. 1-2-0 each.
Balcony Rs. 0-14-0
Family Circle and Sofa Rs. 0-9-0
First Class Rs. 0-4-0
Second Class Rs. 0-3-0
Third Class Rs. 0-2-0

3 SHOWS DAILY 3

at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15

Extra Shows on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 4-30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL

To-night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CEREMONIAL PARADE

An Interesting topical of the BIG PARADE, held on Monday.

MATHESON LANG

in

THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER.

NEXT SATURDAY

COLLEEN MOORE

in

ORCHIDS and ERMINE

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

THE RECORD SMASHING MOTION PICTURE EPIC

THE BIG PARADE

with two big Stars

JOHN GILBERT

AND

RENEE ADOREE.

Unanimously acclaimed as the Mightiest of all Screen Masterpieces.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy

Star:—

EDDIE CANTOR

The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—

KID BOOTS.

Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—

BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA

(AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.)

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FLAPPERS!—

See Yourself as others see You.

PARENTS!—

Are you the fools your children call you.

SEE

GLORIA SWANSON

IN

PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS.

See the modern jazz-mad girl at her dizziest pace. See the riotous revels, the mid-night bathing party. See Gloria's flashiest love-drama. With Theodore Roberts in the cast.

ALSO

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

STEP LIVELY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"*She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health*" (*Photo 2*).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1st. 7lb. 2 oz
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 2 oz.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Easy to Prepare

THERE are so many ways Quaker Oats may be used that it is not only a wonderful health food, but a great convenience as well.

Quaker Oats comes to you in tins ready to cook and serve. No heavy pounding, no cleaning, no delays, simply mix with the other ingredients required for the dish you wish to prepare, then cook.

Quaker Oats should form a part of the daily diet of everyone. It is equally beneficial to both young and old.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.
Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

66)

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot. THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Lengley and Co. in their weekly report issued on the 5th Inst. state as under:—

AMERICANS:—A week of relatively quiet markets ends with values for May and October lower by respectively 33 points and 53 points.

In our review of the position last week we expressed the opinion that to a very large extent the demand created by the postponement of purchases in January must now be filled and also that "short" accounts, having had to face a better U. S. Mill consumption in January than generally anticipated and also the very satisfactory entry of March into the Spot position, must be very largely covered. The conclusion we drew from this view of the facts under consideration was that a pause in the advance was not unlikely and that sales made over last week-end could in all probability be replaced later to advantage. Market movement during the week has confirmed this view and the coming week we can view with the May position at 18 1|2 cents and New crop months just under 118 cents.

The prompt acceptance of March notices, the strength of Old crop positions, and the firmness of markets in the South at the beginning of the week, all point to the fact that the Trade has again taken a considerable amount of actual cotton. The same fact has been borne out by the daily sales in the Liverpool market totalling 46,000 bales against 41,000 bales for last week. Consequently, in our opinion, even more than at the time of our last Circular, the immediate demands of the Trade are being rapidly filled. This being so, we cannot see any immediate factor likely to stimulate great activity on the "bull" side either by Trade or speculative interests. On the contrary, a rise in prices would, we think, definitely increase offerings. The approach of new crops last week-end to the 18 1|2 cent level definitely brought into prominence fears of an increased acreage and we see no reason to suppose that a return to the 18 1|2 cent level would not again encourage selling on the same theory.

On the other hand, the strength of the statistical position in America, to which we have repeatedly drawn attention is such that the speculator cannot but view short sales from present levels with distrust. In addition, the 1927-28 crop has largely either found a home or has been hedged. Consequently, it is difficult to find any likely source for appreciable increases in offerings, and narrow markets appear to be the likely order of the day.

We favour the gradual replacement of purchases at present levels, and scale down if the opportunity is provided.

Official reports compiled by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the season is not so far advanced as at the corresponding period last year. There is as yet, however, little cause for anxiety regarding New crop prospects and a continuance of approximately normal conditions should provide an excellent basis for the building up of a Bull interest for "long shot" operations.

BOMBAY:—A week of quiet markets ends with prices lower by approximately ten rupees.

Throughout the period trading was on a small scale only, offerings not increasing until towards the end of the week when the easier feeling brought out sales against options and long liquidation.

Stocks in Bombay are accumulating. The figure covering cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on the 1st March was 8,28,487 against 6,03,402 last year, showing an excess of no less than 2 1|4 lakhs. The fact that this excess exists at a time when crop movement has either started or is about to start in the Broach, Dhollerah, Comptah, Western and Cambodia Districts, gives one serious food for thought. Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay at 4,14,237 is down on last year by three quarters of a lakh and total shipments at 8,46,313 are down by 1 1|2 lakhs. This being so, it is quite obvious that unless there is increased inquiry from somewhere in the near future, stocks in Bombay will touch the million mark and sheer weight of cotton is likely to embarrass the Futures market.

Looking at the position carefully, one can foresee a good demand for Comptas and Westerns for at least the first two months of the season. Mills are very short of staple cotton and early arrivals will be taken up quickly. Further more, a fairly extensive bussiness in Delivery Contracts has already been done and a considerable portion of later arrivals must of necessity be taken to fill these commitment.

Dhollerahs are a very doubtful proposition, but should quality turn out to be satisfactory, a shipment demand for this description is not unlikely, and at a price this cotton should be attractive to local mills.

Regarding Broach itself, the quality appears definitely to be good and we are confident that sooner or later a demand for this description will develop both in Europe and the Far East. The question is when? Arrivals should increase after the Holi holidays and should the increased weight of cotton bring prices upcountry nearer contract rates in Bombay, we shall be very surprised if there is not a broadening in inquiry. Steadiness in America would, we think turn this probability into certainty. Spinners are invariably disinclined to buy in easy markets, but steadiness at Home would give just that stimulus which is at present lacking.

Until there are signs of a better export demand, we are inclined to give preference to Liverpool for purchases, but the decline in Bombay has been reasonable and even here we favour conservative purchases at present levels with a view to increasing commitments on the first signs of a broadening in demand.

CONSULTATION FREE ! FREE CONSUTLATION !

THE SPECIALIST UP-TO DATE

"Old order changeth giving place to New" specially in Medicines. When treating a case correct diagnosis is necessary to prescribe proper Medicines. Correct diagnosis will dispense with half the disease. We can TELL YOUR DISEASE BY FEELING YOUR PULSE AND DEMONSTRATE TO YOU THE TRUTH AT THE SPOT.

THE RENOWNED PULSE SPECIALIST and THE WORLD FAMOUS PHYSICIAN
BISHAG—RATNA PANDIT DR. E. S. GOPAN.

Cures are guaranteed in cases of Diabetes, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Piles, Asthama, Venereals, chronic Dyspepsia, Female Disorders, Sterility and all other chronic and complicated ailments.

ONLY 19 DAYS AT BOMBAY.
From 1st to 19th March.
Between 8 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 7 P. M.

at THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
BALLARD PIER, TRAM JUNCTION, FORT,
PANDIT E. SRINIVASACHARI—MANAGING DIRECTOR, & PHYSICIAN

THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY Ltd., P. O. Box 278, MADRAS.

COTTON PRICES

U S CONGRESS INVESTIGATION

The Exchange Telegraph Service in their cable dated 15th February from Washington state as under:—

In the House of Representatives a charge was made on the floor by the Southern representatives that a firm, who were named, members of the Cotton Exchange, and their "confederates" caused to be shipped from New Orleans to New York between 140,000 and 200,000 bales of cotton, at a loss of five dollars a bale, to be used in manipulating the cotton market and depressing prices.

Mr. Rankin, a member from Mississippi, stated that not only would both the Senate and the House investigate the alleged cotton price manipulation, but the Department of Justice as well. There is much feeling among cotton State representatives.

BOLL WEEVILS

The American Cotton Growers' Exchange state on the 15th February that reports received from various sections of the cotton belt show the following average percentage of live boll weevils of the total number found:—In North Carolina 59 per cent, in South Carolina 69 per cent, in Georgia 75 per cent, in Alabama 80 per cent, in Mississippi 73 per cent, in Louisiana 93 per cent, in Oklahoma 62 per cent, in Arkansas 71 per cent, and in Texas 80 per cent.

CENSUS BUREAU ON CONSUMPTION

The monthly report of the Census Bureau shows that the consumption of the lint cotton by domestic mills in January amounted to 582,000 bales, against 544,000 bales in the preceding month and 605,000 bales in January last year, making 3,434,000 bales so far this season, against 3,434,000 bales so far this season, against 3,434,000 bales last year. Exports for the month are returned at 729,000 bales, against 767,000 bales in December and 1,116,000 bales in January last year, making a total of 4,534,000 bales for the season to date, against 6,689,000 bales a year ago. Spindles active during the month totalled 31,698,000, against 31,715,000 in December and 32,634,000 in January 1927. Stocks at mills amount to 1,707,000 bales against 1,707,000 bales last month and 1,353,000 bales last year, and in outside warehouses to 5,014,000 bales, against 5,656,000 bales and 6,070,000 bales.

The consumption of linters was 54,000 bales, against 52,000 bales last month and 55,000 bales last year. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers amount to 228,000 bales, against 202,000 bales and 162,000 bales, and in outside warehouses to 58,000 bales, against 56,000 bales and 58,000 bales.

COTTON SITUATION

IMPROVEMENT IN DRY GOODS

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, in a circular dated February 13, say:—We think the advance has been somewhat too rapid to be lasting, and we would not be surprised to see some setback, the more so as the advance is mainly due to short covering, and not to any marked revival in trade demand. Much is being made of the smaller spinners' takings and exports compared with last year, but it should be remembered that this year's crop is so much smaller and the "into sight" figure very much on the decrease, so that the statistical position is gaining, so that the — —:— —:— — gaining in strength from week to week. There is no gainsaying the fact that the recent drastic liquidation, coupled with a certain amount of short selling, has also greatly improved the technical position, while making the price level more attractive to the trade. At any rate, it can safely be said that around 9d. the market showed decided resistance to pressure. After a quick advance such as we have had there is always a certain amount of profit-taking but we believe there is still a fairly large short interest outstanding for both trade and speculation which is not likely to be disturbed and forced into covering unless prices advance still further. Considering the recent happenings, and also the improvement now reported in the dry goods market in America, we feel pretty certain that a better demand will spring up on any reactions. We think prospective buyers will be well advised to secure cotton in weak markets, as the chances on the reaction theory alone are for a further improvement after the prolonged and considerable decline experienced.

Try Professor Bhattacharya's
CHYAVANAPRASH
Rs. 2-0 Per lb.
THE UNRIVALLED LUNGS & HEART TONIC
From **The Delhi Ayurvedic Pharmacy**
Bazar Sita Ram, DELHI.
The Biggest House for Genuine Ayurvedic Medicines at Moderate Prices.
Catalogue sent free on application.
Calcutta Branch:-75, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipur

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 6.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-4-10 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 6.
T T Berlin on London 20.40-3/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 5/8.
T T Brussels on London 35.00
T T Madrid on London 28.9½.
T T Milan on London 92.44
T T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.03.
T T London on Prague 164.59.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 6.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Mar/Apl shipment buyers £8-15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Mar/Apl shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment Continent sellers £18-6-3.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment nominal £17-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17-3-9.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
March shipment Continent £15-5.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Mar/Apl shipment sellers £17-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery buyers 27/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery value 28/7-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 6.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 17.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 6.
Demand Bills 487.50

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,30,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

BROADCASTING
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
See the next issue of the
INDIAN RADIO TIMES
Inside Back Cover.
INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, LD.
PIONEERS OF WIRELESS IN INDIA
and Sole Agents for some of the World's Leading Manufacturers of Wireless Apparatus.
P.O. Box 371. BOMBAY. P. O. Box 1213. CALCUTTA. P.O. Box 231 KARACHI

USE
MAWS FLOORING TILES
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING ON ABSENCE OF RAIN—LIVERPOOL CABLES UNFAVOURABLE—TRADING MARKET—FUTURES 5 POINTS LOWER TO 5 POINTS HIGHER—

New York, Mar. 6.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and ruled easy on scattered liquidation. When prices recorded a decline of 9 points, scattered buying checked the decline and prices assumed a hardening tendency which resulted in a rise of 21 points from the lowest level touched during the early part of the session. There was little liquidation and the market closed irregular at a decline of 5 points for near months to 5 points rise in distant months. Spot prices declined 5 points to 18.90c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points.

Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged and closed at 18.48c.

The market is rather two sided, nervous on unfourable Manchester labour outlook and on increasing anxiety on account of absence of rains over drought sections of Texas. The technical situation of the market is healthy and we beneral efforts will be made to quiet general strike in Lancashire as demand at present for manufactured articles is shaping for a better outlook.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American correspondents:—

"Rain required Texas. Position Lancashire Disturbing feature."

A. Norden & Co.:—"Shorts covered on failure of rain in West. Trading market. Favour purchase on dips." (Cable of 5th inst.)

Reuter:—"Market nervous and irregular unsettling factors being absence of rain in drought sections and unfavourable Liverpool cables."

New York Cables:—"Market cautious in consequence of drought in Texas."

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Mar. 6.

Previous day's Highest 18.56.
Previous day's Lowest 18.30.
Previous day's Close 18.41
To-day at 10 A.M. 18.40—.01 Opening
At 10-39 A.M. 18.32—.09 Lowest.
At 11 A.M. 18.37—.04
At 12 noon 18.39—.02.
At 1.04 P.M. 18.53+.12 Highest
At 3 P.M. 18.43+.02 Close.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 6.

March	18.39—.05
May	18.57—.61
July	18.43+.02
October	18.11+.03
December	18.07+.05
January	18.01+.01
Spot	18.90—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 6.

May	18.20—.03
July	18.07—.01
Middling Spot	18.48—

NEW YORK

New York, Mar. 6.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York, 11 a.m.—

May	18.52
July	18.37
October	18.01

New York Noon Call.—

May	18.55
July	18.39
October	18.06

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

May	18.15
July	18.09
October	17.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Mar. 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 6.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	25 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 6-3-28	7064000	11097000
,, Yesterday do	16000	50000
Exports to date do	5153000	7901000
Stock at Ports 2-3-28	2047000	2700000
,, Interior Towns do	989000	1225000
,, Liverpool 2-3-28	849000	1315000
Visible Supply 2-3-28	5046000	6766000
Quantity in Sight do	11810000	15892000

LIVERPOOL.

TIRED BULLS LIQUIDATED—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SPOT SALES 8,000—FUTURES 4 TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

The Liverpool futures market opened unchanged but declined on tired bulls liquidation influenced by break down of the Conference. There was absence of buying power and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Continued good spot demand resulted in sales of 8,000 Bales despite unfavourable Manchester news. Spot prices improved 1 point to 10.45d. per lb.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 1 to 8 points while Egyptians suffered a drop of 18 to 21 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated 5th March:—

"Liverpool Market declined early on scattered selling, but improved later on good New York Market."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., Bombay, have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends under date 6-3-28:

Time 4-15 p.m.—

"Underlying sentiment bullish. We think present prices high enough but unfavourable weather developments would have more effect than bearish factors."

Local Market:—Although any further advance locally may encounter the liquidation of "longs" by option dealers during this month, we consider caution is necessary on the "short" side in consequence of steadiness in American prices. With the high spot basis, very few tenders are expected in Broach contract and the present widening of parity will encourage export business. According to latest cable advices, Manchester reports a satisfactory turnover in Cloth and Yarn for China and with the improving political situation a good demand is confidently anticipated. With regard to American acreage, Mr. Garside of the "Garside Cotton Service", after an extensive tour in the Cotton Belt, states that the best opinion is that sales were larger than last year but were much lower than those of previous normal years.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received yesterday the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.—

"Good speculative support, but weather favourable and smaller trade demand."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"(New York Cables) Drought continues in Texas."

Manchester telegraphs:—"Manchester conference broken down."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.65
Sinde, Fine	7.85
Scinde, Superfine	8.05
Bengal, Good	7.45
Bengal Fully Good	7.65
Bengal, Fine	7.85
Oomra, Good	8.10
Oomra Fully Good	8.35
Oomra Fine	8.60
Broach Fully Good	9.10
Broach Fine	9.35
Broach Superfine	9.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

March	18.14—.21
April	18.07—.19
May	18.03—.19
June	18.03—.19
July	18.09—.18
August	18.03—.18
September	18.08—.18
October	18.21—.20
November	18.17—.20
December	18.14—.20
January	18.07—.20
February	18.07—.20
March	18.07—.20
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.65—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Opening	Mar. 6 Closing
March	9.91	9.90—.04
April	9.84	9.84—.04
May	9.84	9.82—.04
June		9.78—.03
July	9.76	9.75—.03
August		9.67—.03
September		9.57—.04
October	9.52	9.50—.03
November		9.46—.03
December		9.46—.03
January	9.45	9.44—.03
February		9.43—.03
March		9.42—.03
Middling Spot		10.45+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 6.

Copper, English Best Selected £64-7/8
Copper, Braziers £74-3/4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots £232-1/2.

BOMBAY.

COMMISSION HOUSES AND LOCAL OPERATORS BOUGHT. HIGHER LIVERPOOL ADVICES.

Bombay Mar. 7.

Following a steady rise in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 359/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 362/14 on steady buying. At this level scattered liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 362/- but again recovered on better Liverpool opening advices and quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	363/8
,, ,, J./A.	366/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	305
,, ,, May	306
Fine M.G. Oomra March	333
,, ,, ,, May	333/8

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 7.

200 Volkart Bros., Sailu, 300|305.
500 Volkart Bros., Berar, 220|325.
100 H. Nenshi & Co., Pulgaon, 358.
200 E. D. Sassoon & Co., Mudkhed, 385.
100 Bombay & Co., Karanja, 345.
200 G. G. Kesha & Co., Amraoti, 238.
200 G. G. Kesha & Co., Banusa, 325|326.
100 Japan T. & Co., Barwah, 330.
200 Japan T. & Co., Khandwa, 328|330.
200 P. Crystal & Co., Mathia, 298|300.
100 Forbes & Co., Khamgaon, 320.
100 Forbes & Co., Pulgaon, 350.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Dhulia, 268.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 7.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady and fluctuated within eight annas. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	363
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	366/4
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	307/8
FG. MG. Bengal May	307
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	332/8
Fine MG. Oomra May	333/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

Marchi	216.10—0.50
June	221.50—0.90
September	225.00—0.50

TENDERS.

Bombay, March 7.

	To-day	Total
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	600	1200,
Fine MG. Oomra Mar	300	1,100

CLEARING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

There being no quorum to fix the clearing quotations at 1 p. m. in the East India Cotton trade office, following rates were fixed at Sewri:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	362
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	365
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	305
FG. MG. Bengal May	305
Fine MG. Oomra Mar.	333
Fine MG. Oomra May	333

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, March 7.

Bengal 307 March.
Bengal 307 May.
Broach 363 A.-M.
Broach 366 J.-A.
Umra 333 March.
Umra 333 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March 7.

Bengal	330	323	313	309	301
S. P.	328	321	314	307	299
Rajputana	330	323	316	309	301
P. A.	—	417	410	403	—
Umra No. 3	349	342	335	325	—
C. P. No. 1	374	367	360	350	—
C. P. No. 2	362	355	348	338	—
Khandesh	—	337	327	317	307
Mathia	—	—	320	310	300

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb.—
April shipment sellers 49/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.—
Afloat sellers 48/10-1/2.
Wheat. South Australian.—
Afloat paid and further buyers 52/.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment sellers 52/.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt 14/3.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt 14/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/4-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b, Spot 1/1-5/8 sellers.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 7.

Ready	21 8 0
Falguna	21 7 9
Chaitra	21 8 0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 9
National City	21 9 9

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59 12 0
London Ready	26-3/16
Forward	26-1/8
London and Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7 1
Closing	2 7 1
New York Cent	57 6 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Fagan	59/10/	59/11/	59/10	59/11/
Chaitra	59/11/	59/12/	59/11/	59/12/

London market:—Quiet but steady. China bonghr. China was a seller at lighter rate. undertone is steadier but buyers not pressing.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 March/April
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6-1/4 March
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 April

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 274-1/7
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 Mos 268

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128-1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 125-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 137

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 174-1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-5/8

New York/London Cross Rate 4.87 15/16 5th inst.

Shanghai/London Cross Rate 2/7 1/16 7th inst.

London/Japan Cross Rate 1/11-1/8 5th inst.

London/Paris Cross Rate 124.00 5th inst.

London/Belgium Cross Rate 35.00 5th inst.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.34 5th inst.

London/Italy Cross Rate 92.35 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 6th inst. £4-4-10-3/4 3rd inst. £4-4-11-1/4

Silver London Ready 6th inst. 26 3/16 3rd inst. 26 3/16

Silver London Forward 6th inst 26-1/8 3rd inst 26-1/8

Silver New York Ready 6th inst. 57 5/16 3rd inst 57-3/8

London Discounts 3 Mos 6th inst 4 3/16 per cent 3rd inst. 4 5/32 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6th inst. 4 3/16 per cent 3rd inst 4 3/16 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent; 3 mos 5-1/2 per cent; 6 mos 5 per cent; 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Firmer.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 7.

Receipt of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 6th March.

	cwts.
Wheat	7,769
Linseed	9,751
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,179
Gingellyseeds	6,700
Poppyseed	191
Groundnuts	35,815
Castorseed	18,290
Rice	4,963
Myrabolams	5,905
Cottonseed	29,750
Mowrasced	465
Gram	10,736
Jowar	2,053
Barley	863
Bajree	2,837
Coal	1,248 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/14, Highest 50/3, Lowest 49/12, Closing 50/1.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/11/3, Closing 4/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 59/6, Lowest 59/5, Closing 59/6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, March 5.

Wheat Ready	4/2 to 4/8
Wheat Har	4/3/9
Gram Ready	3/6 3/12
Gram Jeth	3/6/6
Barley Jeth	3/1/9
Rapeseed Bisakh	6/10/6
Cottonseed Bisak.	4/0/6
Cotton Bhadon	4/4/6
Cotton Ready	29/

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 6.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

TATA IRONS IN FAVOUR

MILL SHARES STEADY

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, March 7.

Cotton Mill shares ruled steady with a small business. There was limited demand and in the absence of selling pressure prices ruled steady with a slight improvement. The market closed one four earlier as a mark of respect to the sad death of Lord Sinha.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section increased support from bulls raised prices of Tata Iron Deferred shares to Rs. 315/. When scattered profit caused a little relapse and closed at Rs. 313/12. Ordinary shares ruled steady at Rs. 85/4. Tata Hydros ruled firm and when quoted Rs. 1176/4 induced long liquidation. Other scrips ruled steady with no special change.

CLEARING.

The market will remain closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday for clearing purposes.

TENDERS.

The following shares passed through the clearing house.

Alcock	795	Katni Ord.	400
B. Dyeing	480	Kohinoor	1296
Bundi	7630	Madhoji	213
B. Steamer	1394	New Great	392
B. Burma	559	Nagpur	289
Crescent	389	Pearl	536
Colaba	271	Pabani	285
Century	721	Simplex	796
Fazal	447	Swadeshi	138
Indore	332	Tata Steel Ord.	4920
T. Bleaching	278	Tata Steel Defd.	2100
I. Cement	2266	Tata Hydro	644
		Tramways	1570

SECURITIES.

Government Securities ruled quiet with no enquiry.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, March. 7.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	397/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312-8
200	Bombay Dyeing	948/12
250	Bradbury	270
100	Century	463/12
100	Colaba Land	141/4
500	Central India P.	485
100	Coorla	172/8
100	Crescent	190
250	Currim.	250
500	David	260
250	Dawn	650
200	Edward Sassoon	110
10	S. D. Sassoon	14/6
100	Elphinstone	16
250	Fazulbhoy	887/8
50	Finlay	140
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	80
100	Gokak	133/12
100	Indian Bleaching	322/8
100	Indore Malwa	370/12
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50	Kastoorchand	24/8
100	Khatau	102/8
100	Kohinoor	288/12
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6850
100	Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000	Morarji	2050
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	82/8
1000	Morarji	2030
200	New Great	315
10	New City	115
250	Pabaney	297-8
200	Pearl	605
100	Phoenix	441/4
10	Premier	13
1000	Sholapur	7800
250	Simplex	207/8
50	Swam	140
100	Swadeshi	570
500	Tata Mill	82/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	6050

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1453/12
125 Imperial	353/12
50 India	91/4
25 Baroda	93
25 Central	25/8
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	250

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantij	870xD
Amritsar Patti	128
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	99/8
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	778/12
100 Alcock	377/8
125 B. Burma	835
10 B. Burma No. 1	301-4
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet	4-1
100 B. Tramway	158/2
50 B. Tramway Pref	6
200 Bombay Steam	293/12
50 Bombay Telephone	50/8
10 Bundi Cement	23-4
250 Indian Cement	326/4
10 Central Indian Mining	23
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	250
10 Katni Deferred	835
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-6

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1944-45 Rs. 106-5.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1950 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/11.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10-6 1945/55 Rs. 106-6.

Tone of Market.—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

3 Months 4-3-16 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steadier.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £133-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £51.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-1/4.
Conversion Loan £76-1/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102-1/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70-3/4.
Consols £55-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-3/8.
50 New India Insur. 23/12

10 Punjab P. Cement	15-
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	43/4
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	85/4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	313/12
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/4
1000 Tata Hydro	1166/4
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power Ord.	582/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	20

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136/8
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	97/4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	630
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	135
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	188
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Grant Medical College, Annual Prize Distribution, 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

The Ladies Gymkhana, Half yearly general meeting, Club House Malabar Hill, 6-45 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. B. E. S. High School; 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Millowner's Association Dinner to H. E. the Governor, Willingdom Sports Club 8-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 9.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of February 23 due at 4 a.m.

Public meeting of students at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty to express regret at the death of Lord Sinha, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, March 10.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Bombay Rovers vs. Cathedral High School; 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Grant Medical, College; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday (the 7th instant) tenders to the amount of £270,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected.

£500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday (the 14th instant) on the same conditions as previously announced.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Alavi" Via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

SHUDHI IN GOA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Shanker Wadi, Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m. When the following speakers will speak on "Shuddhi in Goa". Prof. Pathakshastri, Prof. Kane, Dr. Sawarkar, Dr. Welkar, Mr. N. R. Gunjal, Mr. Surve, Mr. Deshpande, M. L. C., and others.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 6, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 83. The total mortality this day last year was 57.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND.

The Secretaries of the Nariman Purse Fund Committee inform us that the original idea of restricting the collection of the fund to the North of Bombay has been abandoned at the suggestion of a member of prominent citizens in the South of Bombay, and it is decided to present the Purse on behalf of the whole city of Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macbrayne" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 5th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday (the 9th instant).

KARAMYOG ASHRAM.

The first anniversary of the Karma Yog Ashram, Virle Parle is being celebrated since 4th instant and will continue till the 11th instant. Prominent Hindu lecturers and sanyasis are attending the anniversary. Professor Girdharilalji Sangitacharya is also addressing the audience. The programme runs from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily.

PARTY TO SIR SHAPURJI BILLIMORIA.

The President and Council of the Society of Professional Accountants of Bombay will give an Evening Party to Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday, (the 10th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GIRGAON DIST. CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

MR. S. A. BRELVI TO PRESIDE

The Girgaon Dist. Co-operative Institute has decided to hold a Dist. Co-operative Conference on the 25th instant and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" will preside. This being the first Conference of its kind that the District is organising it is expected that the sixty and odd societies will show great enthusiasm in making the Conference a great success.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

MAKING RAPID PROGRESS

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

Preliminary spade work in connection with the inauguration of the Indian Institute of Bankers is nearing completion. A satisfactory number of applications for membership of the Institute has already been received and many more are expected before the first annual meeting of the Institute which at a meeting of a Council of the Institute on the 5th instant was decided to be called in Bombay on May 7, 1928.

Messrs. W. H. Whittington of the Bank of India Limited and R. W. E. Craddock of the Imperial Bank of India, Central Office, were elected Joint Honorary Secretaries in place of Mr. Headington, who shortly returns to Calcutta.

Mr. R. A. Gray, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, was elected Honorary Treasurer in place of Mr. R. W. Buckley of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Calcutta, who shortly proceeds on leave.

Two Sub-Committees were formed one for the purpose of obtaining suitable pomises for the Institute in Bombay, and the other for the purpose of drawing up a syllabus of examinations to be held annually by the Institute.—A.P.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

FOUR PERSONS RUN OVER BY TAXI CAR

In the early hours of Monday morning four persons were run over by a taxi car at Thakurdwar Road who were sleeping on the road. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital where one of them Padamsey Ramji died of his injuries. An alarm was raised after the incident and a police sepoy signalled another sepoy by a whistle to stop the taxi car which was done near Dhobi Talao. The taxi driver Fernandez seemed to be at the time under the influence of liquor. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of rash and negligent driving against the suspect.

AN IN EXPLICABLE SUICIDE

For some inexplicable reason Bhiku Pandu Pathare (38) residing at Kamatipura inflicted a wound on his stomach with a pen knife on Tuesday afternoon. The police being informed removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The police enquiries showed that Bhiku was living with his wife happily and there was was no cause for him to commit suicide. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

A Press communique dated 7th instant says:—

"Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97|9|- and above aggregating Rs. 57 lakhs were received and accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98|10|- and above aggregating Rs. 6,50,000 were also received and accepted. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months and three months bills are Rs. 97|11|3 and Rs. 93|10|5 respectively.

Intermediate bills will be issued from the 8th to 12th March 1928 at the following rates:—Rs. 97|11|9 per cent. for six months' Bills and Rs. 98|10|9 per cent. for three months' bills.

Tenders for Rs. 75 lakhs of six months and Rs. 75 lakhs of three months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 13th March 1928. Successful tenderers should make the payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday 16th March 1928. Other conditions are as previously announced."

TENNIS AT ANDHERI.

The following three matches were decided in the tennis tournament which is being played at the Andheri Recreation Club, yesterday:—

Singles:—V. Mehta beat S. A. Brelvi, 6|3, 6|2; Vokharia beat Glachan, 6|2, 6|4.

Doubles:—E. G. Wagle and E. G. Warty beat Vohra and Neth 6|0, 7|5.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

WARM TRIBUTE TO LATE LORD SINHA

HOUSE ADJOURNED AS MARK OF RESPECT

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Wednesday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Sinha.

At the outset Dr. S. S. Batliwalla the president referring to the sudden death of Lord Sinha said:—You are aware that we meet to-day to mourn the loss of one of the illustrious sons of India—I mean the death of Lord Sinha of Raipur. He was a great patriot public spirited citizen and an eminent Statesman. He was the first Indian to assume the high position of the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, first Indian to be an Under Secretary of State for Indian, first Indian to be a member of the House of Lords and last but not the least first Indian as Governor of Behar and Orissa. His distinguished services to the Government and the people are well known to you all. It is sad to think that his sun is set and India has lost one of its illustrious sons. I shall now ask Mr. Mody to move a resolution of condlence as is usual on such occasions.

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

That the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the sudden death of the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha P. C. whose great ability, high character and sterling patriotism earned for him the deep regard and esteem of his countrymen and secured for him some of the highest offices in public service of the country. The Corporation places on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the passing away of one of the most distinguished figures in the public life of India. That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavament. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

PASSING AWAY OF A GREAT STATESMAN.

Mr. H. P. Mody in moving the resolution said India had lost a great Statesman and a great gentleman. Ever since Lord Sinha was called upon to occupy the responsible position of Law Member of the Government of India he passed from one dazzling success to another.

In all the high offices which Lord Sinha was called upon to occupy he brought to bear his ability of high order which was the characterestic of his life. To them who were at the present moment passing through a national crisis, the death of Lord Sinha was a great national calamity. It was a loss which the Empire mourned as well as India and in placing on record the deep sense of regret the Corporation not only honoured a great man but honoured itself.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the resolution which was supported by Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. J. V. Vora, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. S. K. Bole and H. J. Davis. The resolution was passed all standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 7.
Previous Closing Rate	18.43
To-day's Opening Rate	18.46
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	18.36
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL.

	March 7.
Previous Closing Rate	9.75
To-day's Opening Rate	9.80
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.77
Difference	plus .02
Broach Expectation	361 0 0

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT & BRITISH VETO

PROHIBITION OF DEMONSTRATIONS

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES LAW CAUSES DISPUTE

LONDON, March 7.

Cairo.—Lord Lloyd, to-day handed, Sarwat Pasha a note from the British Government, dealing with the Public Assemblies Law as recently passed by the Egyptian Parliament. The note amounts to a British veto.

The Cabinent meeting decided that as Sarwat Pasha had tendered resignation the present ministry was unable to deal with the matter.

Newspapers give prominence to the "grave" note which, it is reported, points out that recent Egyptian legislation weakens the authority of the executive to deal with the maintenance of public order and protection of life and property. The note has hitherto been witheld in the hope that a general Anglo-Egptian agreement will be reached, under which the Egyptian Government would assume the whole burden of maintining order, but failure of negotiations left to Britain under the terms of declaration of 1922 the responsibility of protecting foreign interests. The note reserves the right to take steps, necessary to meet Britain's obligations.

CAPABLE OF WIDE INTERPRETATION

A message received later says:—

"It is learnt that the British note does not expressly refer to the Public Assemblies Law, but refers to the general legislative and administrative action, impending the power of the executive to protect foreign life and property. It may also be taken to refer to outside interference, similarly affecting the proper authority of the executive and is hence of very wide interpretation. It creates a new and an important element in the Egyptian political situation. Nevertheless the noto has undoubtedly been prompted by the Law, recently passed by the Egyptian Parliament which has not yet received the King's assent, fodfing a previous decree, which prohibited demonstrations and regulated public meetings The new measure permits demonstrations and empowers the police to intervene only when unlawful acts are committed. The Egyptian Parliament rejected Government's attempts to empower the Police to control demonstrations in order to minimise interference with normal life."—Reuter.

ANOTHER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

There was a large number of distinguished citizens of Bombay at Parel on Wednesday evening to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children. The difference of opinion in regard to certain details between the Municipal Corporation and the donors Sir Ness and Mr. C. N. Wadia having been settled amicably, the Wadia brothers took the first opportunity before their departure for England to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of an institution which they had so much at heart, by the governor of Bombay. Mr. C. N. Wadia made an extremely brief speech in thanking the Governor.

Dr. S. S. Batlwalla, the President of the Municipal Corporation and a co-trustee of the Hospital gave a brief history of the hospital and said it would contain 110 beds besides an open air ward of 16 beds. The donors had offered, he said, to contribute Rs. nine lacs towards the total estimated cost of Rs. 16 lacs and 4 per cent Government paper of the face value of Rs. 15 lacs as an endowment fund which would be adequate to produce Rs. 60,000 per annum.

Under this revised proposal the immediate liability of the Corporation would be Rs. 7 lakhs and when the Hospital is opened i.e., about January 1930, a yearly contribution at the rate of Rs. 45,000 which might be taken to represent a capital contribution of. Rs. 10 lakhs.

His Excellency the Governor then a midst applause declared the foundation stone well and truly laid.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

In the course of his speech, His Excellency said:

I should like to congratulate the Corporation, on the final arrangement at which they have arrived with the generous donors, of the new proposal which emanated from the original proposal, with the result that there will be erected here a Hospital to be maintained exclusively for children, for medical, surgical, and orthopaedic case.

The very fact that, in the future, there will be, at any rate, two Children's Hospitals in Bombay, will, I trust, decrease the need for a much larger expansion of the number of hospital beds in the other hospitals. Many of the beds in those hospitals would not be utilised to-day if the child of yesterday had received proper medical treatment in its younger days and now, with all the advantages of modern science, and with buildings properly equipped to deal with the ailments of the child, we can truly hope that the health of our child population, now and in the future, will be far better looked after than it ever has been in the past.

FREE FIGHT AMONG WORKMEN

A TRAGEDY AT KHANDALA

ABOUT DOZEN KILLED: 40 INJURED

BOMBAY, March 7.

An unconfirmed report from Khandala states that a longstanding quarrel between Pathan and Gurkha workmen employed by the Tata Construction Company in their realignment and tunnelling work on the G. I. P. Railway line at Khandala (Bhoreghat section) culminated in a free fight on Monday night as a result of which about five or six workmen on both sides are reported to have been killed and forty injured including many Gurkha women and children. The infuriated mob of workmen is reported to have set fire to a number of coolie huts. Quiet was soon restored. The matter is being investigated by the District Magistrate who personally came to the spot and the Police Superintendent of Poona. Further details are lacking.—A. P.

ANOTHER V RSION

1 KILLED 40 INJURED

Another report says that the cause of the quarrel was a trivial one and that only 1 Gurkha was killed, while about 40 men, women and children were injured, some seriously and others slightly, including two Pathans.

ARABS FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN STABLE HEADQUARTERS

Moreland Road, the hed-quarters of the owners of the stables where race horses and blood-stock are kept, was the scene of a stabbing affray which resulted in serious injuries to an Arab who is now lying in the J. J. Hospital. Curious enough that the injured Arab was originally the assailant but he was overpowered and roughly handled by the crowd of men present near the place of the scuffle in which he received seventeen cuts and wounds on the different parts of the body while the intended victim escaped with only a couple of artificial cuts. It appeared that Hasan Kadam a well-known stable owner had some monetary transaction with an Arab, who dissatisfied with the dealings of Hasan Kadam came with a knife to attack him. Hasan Kadam at first had hand to hand scuffle and the Arab in flourishing his knife, gave two or three cuts to him. The alaram of Hasan Kadam however brought timely assistance and the assailant was brutally assaulted by the men who went to Hasan's assistance. The police removed both the men to the hospital. Hasan was allowed to go home after his wounds were dressed, while the Arab who had seventeen wounds has been detained in the hospital.

MURDER OF MILL MANAGER

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

The trial ended at the High Court Sessions of three miihnds two men and one woman, who were charged with the murder of Mr. Chaewalla the Parsi Mill Manager of the Shapurji Bharucha Mill in September last.

The Special Jury unanimously found all the accused "not guilty", and Mr. Justice Madgaoker accepting the verdict discharged them all.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:—
THE LLOYDS BANK LTD.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI, Manager.

Allenburys Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards

Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of "Infant Feeding by the Allenburys Foods."

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS.
Block E.
Clive Buildings,
Calcutta.

Mrs.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the Allenburys Foods."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dhatus) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegram to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

Don't hesitate! The longer kidney troubles are neglected, the harder they are to overcome. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will not fail you. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, backache and other serious results of kidney weakness.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.a,104, Calcutta.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 4th of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" will be as under :—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. **22,560**

COSTS NOTHING TO CONSULT

The Renowned Physician of Ayurvedic fame

Dr. N. V. S. SARMA, Ph. D. Sc.

Stays at
EMPIRE HINDU HOTEL
Hornby Road
4th to 13th March

Cure Guaranteed in Chronic or complicated cases

7 to 10 a.m. 2 to 7 p.m.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1928.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

Reviewing last week the tentative decisions of the All-Parties' Conference we pointed out the various points of agreement reached and a few others on which unanimity is yet to be secured. It was generally agreed, so far as the question of minorities was concerned, that joint electorates were desirable with adequate safeguards for minorities. It was also agreed that one of the safeguards must be reservations of seats on the basis of population except that the Hindu Maha Sabha representatives objected to the reservation of seats for a majority in any province. It was agreed, too, Sind should be constituted into a separate province under proper financial safeguards and that reforms should be introduced in the N. W. Frontier Province and British Baluchistan, Messrs Kelkar and Chablani dissenting. Since these decisions were published the separate deliberations of the Committees of the Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha do not seem to have further narrowed down the differences between the Hindus and Muslims. The Council of the League has passed a resolution stating that the proposals of the All-Parties Conference "are not in conformity with the resolutions of the All-India Muslim League". The Council does not point out how the two sets of resolutions differ but only states that "the resolution No. 4 of the Calcutta session of the League declared that Muslims could not give up separate representation in favour of joint representation unless Sind was separated and reforms were given to the Frontier Province and Baluchistan." The All-Parties' Conference, we think, has wholly adopted the Muslim proposals and has specifically passed a resolution that "so long as the system of Government in the N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan is not placed on the same footing as in other provinces and Sind is not separated from the Bombay Presidency, . . . the system of separate electorates for Mussalmans and Sikhs shall remain in force." We fail to see any justification for the League Council's contention that the proposals of the conference "are not in conformity with the resolutions of the All-India Muslim League." It would be very helpful if the Council would elucidate its position and state wherein it differs with the Conference and, in so far as there is any real difference at all, how it can be settled. Only in this way can the tentative proposals of the Conference be modified and improved.

The Committee of the Hindu Sabha has also discussed the proposals of the Conference but, no definite decision having been reached, its deliberations have been adjourned till Thursday. Its present position, however, can fairly be gauged from the resolutions of the All-India Maha Sabha held at Delhi early last month. In the first place the Sabha objects to joint electorates being made conditional on the other claims of the Muslims being conceded. But so long as there is a good prospect of those claims being equitably settled, we need not regard this as a serious objection. The Sabha also objects to the reservation of seats for a majority in any province. This means that it objects to Muslims having reserved seats in Bengal and the Punjab. But this is minor issue and is sure to yield to negotiations. We do not think that the Bengal Hindus share the above objection. Besides so long as the reservation of seats is to be on the population basis, the Hindus lose nothing either in Bengal or the Punjab by reserving seats for Muslims. Opposition seems to be greater to what a section of the Sabha regards as distribution of provinces on communal lines. Dr. Moonje goes so far as to say in a statement to the press: "I would gladly leave the Moslems free to make choice between separate or joint electorates rather than agree to thus divide India communally." He is accordingly opposed to the separation of Sind. His present attitude towards Sind in this respect is quite different from that he took at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay in May last. But leaving individual opinions alone, we shall see what the Sabha as a whole thought about the so-called communal division of India. At its last session at Delhi the Sabha passed the following resolutions.

> "The redistribution of provinces in India, if and when necessary shall be made on their merits in light of principles capable of a general application with due regard to administrative financial and similar other considerations, but no new provinces shall be created with the object of giving a majority therein to any particular community. In the case of Provinces like the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and scheduled districts steps should at once be taken to secure with as little delay as possible the benefits of a regular system of administration both judicial and executive so as to leave no ground for refusing them the full benefits of the future reformed constitution of the Government of India."

It will be seen from this resolution that the Sabha fully endorses the grant of administrative, judicial and constitutional reforms to the Frontier Provinces without any delay. As regards Sind and and other new provinces, it prescribes some safeguards and states that each question must be treated on its own merit and that no new provinces should be created with a communal motive. May we point out that motives need not and must not be stressed when a question is to be discussed on its own merits? Among the lakhs of men who ask for Sind or Karnataka to be made into a separate province, there are bound to be many who have communal motives in their minds, either openly expressed or secretly cherised. But it cannot be said that because the communal motives are there Sind and Karnataka should not be separate provinces. The motives should not be taken into consideration at all but, as the Sabha insists, each question should be considered on its own merits. Now so far as Sind is concerned, it is well known that geographically, linguistically and even culturally Sind is a distinct province and a vast majority of the All-Parties' Conference and the Congress in a body have therefore agreed to separate it under the very safeguards that the Sabha has suggested. Though the Sabha did not specifically mention Sind in the above resolution, we trust it will endorse the decision of the Conference in respect of Sind as also of the Frontier Provinces. We share the view of the "Hindustan Times", a paper which reflects the opinion of the Hindu Sabha, that "substantial progress has been made by the Conference in the direction of preparing the essential ground work of the new constitution". We share too our contemporary's hope that "if earnest efforts are made to appreciate each other's view-point and if greater regard is paid to national than to communal interests, a united constitution will soon be evolved acceptable to all right thinking men in India."

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN SOUTH SEAS

Until Samoa became a mandated territory and was handed over to Britain for administration the South Seas did not know the full benefits of British Imperialism. But now the inhabitants of the largest and most picturesque island in the South Seas, a people who are known for their qualities of docility and inoffensiveness, the Samoans are finding out what it means to be ruled by a British administrator sent out by the New Zealand Government. It will be recalled that Major General Richardson, the administrator, embarked upon a policy of laying down rules and regulations which were an affront to long cherished Samoan traditions and that the Samoans at last declared themselves unable to abide by these new laws. Some European residents joined them in the agitation against the new regime, owing to their having a deep dislike for the liquor laws set into strict operation by the Government. The agitation was ruthlessly repressed. Hundreds of Samoans were sent to jail, many of their chiefs were deported along with two leading European merchants. After repeated protests and demands for investigation into the administrator's conduct on the part of the opposition parties in the New Zealand Parliament the Government of New Zealand appointed a Commission of Inquiry into Samoan affairs. The Commission's report was a whitewash of the administrator's policy. The persecution of Samoans continues unchecked, the argument of the administrator supported by the New Zealand Premier, being that in dealing with the Samoans they had carried "toleration to extremes".

British Imperialism in Samoa is busy profiting by its well known policy of divide and rule. The "Mau", the nationalist organisation, is being opposed by the Fono of Faipules, the Council of Advisers specially created to help the administration in regard to "native affairs". The nature of the advice tendered by this replica of the Aman Sabhas in this country during the days of Non-Co-operation, can be gauged by the fact that all the 32 members are nominated. The Council of advisers meekly submits when it finds that "offences which would cost a European a fine or a warning involve a native in the loss of citizenship rights, removal of his hereditary family name and banishment from his village." Well may Sir Joseph Carruthers, a former Premier of New South Wales, declare that "Samoa was being governed by something worse than martial law." The relations between the administration and the Samoans are becoming more bitter and the attempt to suppress the "Mau" by a policy of repression is bound to fail. The spokesman of the Mau prisoners has boldly told the administrator that they reject his offer of "clemency" and that they want the Government of Samoa to be run by Samoans under the British flag but without white officials. The Samoans have no representative to put their case before the League of Nations at Geneva but it is the urgent duty of the Mandates Commission of the League to nquire into this latest exploit of British mperialism.

NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The refusal of the President of the Bombay Legislative Council to allow a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance viz., the Bardoli situation, was not in the public interest. It also deprived the Government of Bombay of an opportunity they should have eagerly sought, the opportunity of explaining to the Council the reasons for their adoption of a thoroughly recalcitrant attitude towards the cultivators' grievances in the Bardoli area. The correspondence between Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Government of Bombay on this subject which was recently published affords eloquent proof of the extreme urgency and the public importance of discussing the matter thoroughly in the Legislature. The Bombay Legislative Council will not be in session for several months after the few days of work now remaining to it and in the meanwhile the No-tax campaign will be in full swing. It was neither in the best interest of the administration nor of the public to deprive it of the opportunity of ventilating the grievances of the Bardoli cultivators on the floor of the House. An interchange of views between the official bench and the popular representatives might have had the result of opening Government's eyes to the need for having a committee of inquiry into the matter before proceeding with the collection of the increased revenue cess. Mr. Dehlavi's decision must be regarded as wrong and unfair.

BAHREIN, BRITAIN AND PERSIA

ABSURDITY OF BRITISH CLAIMS

(BY BHARATA.)

"The Foreign Office of this country is trying to conceal the facts with regard to the outrageous, oppressive and unjust attitude towards Persia. The whole of the negotiations with the Persian Government are kept in concealment simply because they are too mea and too dishonest to stand the light of day. If the whole of these negotiations were brought out and placed on the table of the House it would be seen that in their language, demands and methods, they form a set of negotiations which the Foreign Office dare not conduct with any other European Power. Events will develop and we shall see the outcome of this policy later."

—Mr. SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA, M.P., in the Commons.

With the conclusion of the Anglo-Hedjaz Treaty in May, 1927, the Anglo-Persian controversy on the sovereignty of the Bahrein Islands has once again assumed a grave aspect. Article VI of this Treaty, which provided that "His Majesty the King of Hedjaz and Nejd and its dependencies undertakes to maintain friendly and peaceful relations with the territories of Kuwait, Bahrein, and with the Sheikhs of Qatar and the Oman Coast, who are in special treaty relations with His Britannic Majesty's Government", challenges the territorial integrity of Persia. The Persian Government has, therefore, perhaps for the ninth time, addressed the British Foreign Office demanding restoration of these Islands. Persia has also approached the League of Nations on this matter.

BRITISH 'PROTECTION.'

Sir Austen Chamberlain has also replied to the Persian protest. He repudiates the claims of Persia and cites "historical evidences" to show that Bahrein had "accepted British protection." In denying that the claim of Persia has ever been recognised by the British Government, the Foreign Minister points out that "Britain's treaty relations with the successive Sheikhs of Bahrein, which have existed over a century, were established throughout on the basis that the Sheikh is an independent ruler." In his note to the League in connection with this matter he states that "the British Government are not aware of any valid grounds upon which the claims of the Persian Government to sovereignty over these Islands are or can be based." Against this Sir Austen in another place referring to a communication of the Earl of Clarendon to the Persian Government in 1869 tacitly admits that "Britain in that letter expressed her willingness to transfer the Islands to Persia." Whether in expressing Britain's "willingness to transfer", the recognition of Persian claims is implied or intended is not a matter which would require any very serious argumentation.

CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.

Sir Austen further trots out the ludicrous argument that "geographically the Islands are not a part of Persia" and makes the grotesque statement, that "the British Government had consistently endeavoured to ensure the peaceful development of the Islands and that the welfare of the inhabitants should not be disturbed by the unjustified attempts of their neighbours to subject them to foreign domination." It is true that Bahrein, geographically, does not "form part of Persia" inasmuch as its proximity is more to the Oman Coast; but if that can be a valid reason to brush aside the claims of Persia, then surely the map of the globe should require a radical change in territorial demarcation. What precisely is meant by the "unjustified attempts of neighbours to subject them to foreign domination" Sir Austen does not make clear. The statement is apparently a contradiction in terms. Does Sir Austen mean to say that British intrusion is no "foreign domination"? At any rate to any impartial observer there could be found in Bahrein more to support the Persian claim than to justify British intrusion and domination. The very mixed population of the Islands is a race of mix-

(Continued on Page 10.)

DR. R. D. SHIRVALKAR.

AN APPRECIATION

(BY S. G. VELINKAR).

"The economy of Heaven is dark
And wisest clerks have missed the mark
Why human buds like this should fall
More brief than flies ephemeral."

So said the poet.

The figure of Dr. Shirwalkar rises before me as I write these lines, tall and imposing with one of the most engaging of smiles which illuminated his broad forehead and kindly eyes. His heart was bigger than his body. His radiant presence inspired confidence in his patients and his smile acted like tonic to them. It is given only to a few to carry with such becoming modesty such acknowledged eminence in his profession. Free from the remotest trace of conceit or vanity it was no wonder that he endeared himself to every one who came into contact with him. He devoted himself whole-heartedly to his work as a surgeon which he loved and brought to bear on it the result of his up to date knowledge acquired by constant reading and research, with the result that he made a mark for himself in spite of his comparative youth as one of the most competent surgeons in the Presidency. Possessing a disposition which was the envy of many he very soon made a large circle of friends in all professions but more especially at the Bar, many of whom mourn his loss as if it was personal. It is almost impossible to realize that one so young and so full of life has really passed away from amongst us. His brief but brilliant career will not have ended in vain, if only it will serve as an example to the younger generation, and inspire them to emulate him.

Truly may it be said of him:

"Life's race well run
Life's work well done
Life's victory won
Now cometh rest."

Notes of The Day.

Will Italy Agree?

The Tangier imbroglio appears to be on the way towards an amicable solution if only the one European Power which had reason to feel hurt at the manner in which France and Spain looked upon the administration of Tangier as a family arrangement, consents to the new Agreement. Italy was not invited to attend the Tangier Conference of 1923 but Italian foreign policy has always maintained that she has an equal right to being consulted in deciding changes in the administration f Tangier on the ground that its international status must be maintained. She showed her displeasure at being left out in the cold by sending a squadron to Tangier last year as a reminder to the Powers that she had not renounced her rights. It is not yet known what new terms will be offered to Italy. Much will depend upon Britain's attitude which is professedly neutral. If Britain assures Italy that her rights will be respected, the new arrangements will go through early. But it is tragic to note that in all these discussions the claims of the children of the soil, the indigenous inhabitants of Tangier, are complety ignored.

European Nabob's Warning.

Sir Alexander McDougall is a big European "Nabob" in Madras, a merchant prince who came out to the East "to shake the pagoda tree" and can look back on his adventure with feelings of gratification nd pride. He is a typical spokesman of he British commercial interests in India whose new slogan is to talk of co-operation with that class of Indians who are willing to take their ideas of co-operation from British officialdom. Sir Alexander's certificate to the Simon Commission that they are a body of men "honestly bent upon doing what they could do to help India on the road to self-government" is a case of Tweedledum patting Tweedledee on the back. But when he asserts that "a starting off for self-government is necessary and we have brought the country to that point", the question can be very pertinently asked him and his fellow patriots of the European Association who it is that has been striving for self-government. Is it the Indian people or the vested interests which have put every obstacle in their path?

Suicidal Step.

Mr. R. P. Diwakar, one of the most earnest workers in the Karnatak unification movement, says that he has "definite information to the effect that some attempt is being made to organise a deputation of Karnatakis for waiting upon the Simon Commission for the sole purpose of representing to it the case for unification". We earnestly hope that this sinister move is not made. We have no hesitation in saying that it is a superfluous and even a suicidal step. In the first place, as Mr. Diwakar himself points out, the question of new provinces will not be considered by the Commission as it has already been considered by Parliament and left to the discretion of the Government of India, the local Government and local Legislature. The most important lever in the Karnatak Unification movement now is the Bombay Legislative Council and its main strength is united public opinion in Karnatak itself. The contemplated move is suicidal inasmuch as it is bound to disturb the unity of public opinion in Karnatak. We wholeheartedly endorse Mr. Diwakar's view that it is best for Karnatak to "follow the lead given already by the Assembly and by the announcements of boycott by even such men as Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli and Rao Sahib P. G. Halkatti". We do so as much in the interests of the Unification movement as of Karnatak's honour.

A Step Forward.

The ratification by the American Senate of the Franco-American Arbitration Treaty can be regarded as a step forward in the direction of outlawry of war so far as two important world Powers are concerned. The Treaty provides for arbitration in specific cases and the agreement to resort to arbitration instead of to arms if it finds wider acceptance with the Big Powers of Europe, should mean a great impetus to disarmament. It is true the arbitration agreement embraces so far only those disputes which do not involve purely domestic questions, the interests of a third power and the obligations of France under the League of Nations and the obligation of America under the Monroe Doctrine. This a comprehensive list of exclusions but the intention behind the Treaty is excellent. Much depends now on the attitude of Britain. If she co-operates with France and America this bilateral move towards peace should assume a multi-lateral aspect.

Protection to Tanning.

The step-motherly attitude of the Government of India towards promising Indian industries is conspicuous in their treatment not only of the Indian textile industry but also of the tanning industry. Tanning is one of the most promising industries in India. All the raw materials necessary for the industry are obtainable in the country. But, for want of any support from Government till 1919 India was practically a mere exporter of raw hides and skins. In that year, in view presumably of the valuable services of the few Indian tanners during the war, some protection was given to the industry in the shape of an export duty on raw hides and skins. Sir George Barnes then observed: "We have, in fact, the foundations of flourishing tanning industry but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements if some other support is not given." But now while the industry is yet struggling to establish itself, it appears from the Government of India's communications to the Indian Chambers of Commerce that they intend abolishing the protection duty or, what comes to the same thing, to levy a counter-balancing cess on the raw produce that is being utilised by the indigenous industry. The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association have done well to expose and protest against Government's intentions.

Bombay Voters' Opportunity.

The Municipal voters of Bombay will have in the newly started Voters' League an excellent opportunity of organising public opinion in the City and through it influencing the working of the Bombay Corporation. The League will function not merely at the time of the elections but all the year round. It will closey scrutinise the working of the Corporation, educate public opinion through public meetings and otherwise and will strive to make the governance of the Corporation thoroughly responsible to that opinion. Such institutions have been found necessary even where genuine Local Self-Government has been well established. They are needed more in India where the municipalities are more or less controlled by Government. They are a vital link between the municipalities and the ratepayers. It is obvious that they will succeed only to the extent they enlist a large number of voters as members. The Voters' League of Bombay has done well to fix the membership fee at only one rupee. Considering the services undertaken by the League the fee is low indeed. We trust a large number of the Bombay voters will join the League and take active interest in its working.

FATE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON BARDOLI

VOTABLE ITEM BECOMES NON-VOTABLE

PRESIDENT'S RULINGS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

CRITICISM OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The President of the Bombay Council was responsible for two rulings on points of order raised on Wednesday. The first related to a motion of adjournment for the discussion of the serious situation in Bardoli. In declining to give leave, he said that the matter intended to be raised was not one of recent occurrence and that there was no change in the "status quo" maintained by Government to warrant discussion of the subject by means of a motion of adjournment.

The second ruling related to the question raised as to whether Major Pogson's (Water Diviner to Government) salary which was "votable" by Council last year could without the knowledge or sanction of the Council be converted into "non-votable" at the pleasure of Government. Member after Member from the Non-official Benches took exception to this procedure. The President was surprised, he said, at the change. He agreed it was a question of considerable importance. But he avowed that it was a "bona-fide" changeeffected by Governmeut owing to "technical difficultics" having arisen.

After the two points of order were disposed of in the above manner, the Council proceeded to a discussion of the general budget.

"Abolish the Development Department or hand over its programme to the P. W. D. or the Municipal Corporation or the Improvement Trust" was the gist of speeches of a large section of the House. The discussion on the subject was initiated by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, and further discussed the token cut motion moved by Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) in connection with the demand for grant under "Famine Relief and Insurance."

NARIMAN LIBEL CASE.

COSTS NOT TO BE RECOVERED FROM MR. HARVEY?

Mr. M. G. Bhosle (West Khandesh District): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—(a) how many Historical, Scientific and Literary Societies exist in the Bombay Presidency, and what funds those Societies possess and what their financial condition is; (b) whether Government have given any contribution to those Societies—(i) towards the erection of their buildings; (ii) in case of Historical Research Societies towards the printing and publication of the old historical documents and papers?

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) The following are the Historical, Scientific and Literary Societies in this Presidency known to the Educational Department:—(1) Anthropological Society of Bombay, (2) Art Society of India, (3) Bombay Art Society, (4) Bombay Natural History Society, (5) Bombay Presidency Radio Club, (6) Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, (7) The Sassoon Mechanic Institute, Bombay, (3) The Students' Literary and Scientific Society, (9) Victoria Albert Museum, Bombay, (10) K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, (11) The Deccan Vernacular Society, Poona, (12) The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, (13) The Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Dharwar, (14) The Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, (15) The Bharat Itihas Samshodak Mandal, Poona, (16) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, (17) The Satkaryottejak Sabha, Dhulia, (18) The Archaeological Museum, Bijapur. It is not possible to give information about the funds and financial condition of these societies as they are private bodies. (b) (i) A building grant has been given to two institutions only, namely, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona (Rs. 41,685), and the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Dharwar (Rs. 3,000), for a Library building; (ii) No contribution has been given to any Society towards the printing or publication of historical documents of papers.

PARTIES IN THE COUNCIL.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Hon. the Senior Minister be pleased to state whether he is a member of the new party formed during the last session of the Council and led by the Hon. Member, Mr. Pahalajani?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: I do not know anything about the party in question.

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE: COSTS.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government on behalf of Mr. Harvey in the Harvey-Nariman case; (b) whether the costs were to be recovered by Government from Mr. Harvey if he lost the case; (c) what arrangements Government have made to recover the costs from Mr. Harvey and in what time and manner the costs will be recovered from the said officer?

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.): (a) The total amount of expenditure incurred by Government in the Harvey-Nariman case is Rs. 60,800. (b) The proceedings were instituted at the cost of Government, but if the complaint was dismissed due to Mr. Nariman proving his allegations against Mr. Harvey the cost was to be borne by Mr. Harvey. (c) As Mr. Nariman has not succeeded in proving his allegation against Mr. Harvey the question of recovering the costs from Mr. Harvey does not arise.

LATE SIR RAMANBHAI.

After question time was over, the Hon. the President referred to the sad death of Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth who was a member of the Bombay Council in pre-reform days and an eminent social reformer. The President wished that the House would join with him in conveying their condolences to the family of the late Sir Ramanbhai. The Hon. the Leader of the House, Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Messrs. B. V. Jadhav, B. G. Pahalajani, Khan Saheb Mansuri, Dr. Salunke and Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan echoed the sentiments of sorrow expressed by the President.

SITUATION AT BARDOLI.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) asked the President to give his ruling on the motion for the adjournment of the House, of which the former had given notice. The motion in question referred to the very serious situation created in Bardoli Taluka on account of the negotiations between the Government and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel having abruptly fallen through.

In reply, the Hon. the President stated that owing to various important reasons he wanted to depart from the usual procedure governing the notices of the motions for adjournment and give his ruling in the House. Proceeding, he said he understood that the question of enhanced assessment in Bardoli was greatly agitating the minds of the people all over Gujarat. For his own part he felt for the people of Bardoli very keenly because Bardoli was a part of his own constituency. Continuing, he argued that despite his personal feelings in the matter he had to deal with rules and standing

(Continued on Page 9.)

YOUTH DAY OBSERVANCE.

PROGRAMME FOR MARCH 18

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 6.

Doctor Shastri, President, and Swami Anand, Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha, request various centres and affiliated societies of the Sangha and Youth Associations throughout the country to celebrate March 18th as the Youth Day.

Sjt. Vaswani hopes that the celebration of the Youth Day with a programme including worship, prayer for India, national songs, readings from world's great scriptures, youth malla and athletic feats may prove a source of strength and uplift to youths in whose solidarity, placing humanity above creeds, is the greatest guarantee of the future.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

LORD SINHA'S PLACE IN HISTORY

TRIBUTES IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March. 7.

At the Legislative Assembly to-day Sir Basil Blackett, Leader of the House, referred to the death of Lord Sinha in whom he said, India had lost one of the foremost representatives of polities and Indian life in England. Lord Sinha had made a history and what impressed Sir Basil most about the late Lord was that he had succeeded in combining real understanding of Great Britain and complete retention of his charracter and outlook as an Indian.

Lala Lajpat Rai Associated himself with the leader of the house in mourning the loss of one of the forembst song of India in modern times.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that Indians were proud of the fact that Lord Sinha had vindicated the patriotism, ability character, integrity, efficiency and adaptability of Indian statesmanship and Indian administration and skill. Lord Sinha had risen to the highest place at one time in the affections of the people and at other time in the confidence of Government.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah bore testimony to the fact that Lord Sinha discharged the responsibiity of a high office fearlessly, loyally, and with credit to his country.

Sir Walter Willson on behalf of European non-officials considered Lord Sinha's death a calamity at this period of India's history. He was the first of his race to coupy successive high offices. Lord Sinha was not fully understood by everybody, but in the future history his qualities would be more appreciated and honoured by every school of thought in India.

Sir Abdul Qayum said Lord Sinha had proved to the world that Indians could run the highest offices as successfully as Britishers.

PLACE IN HISTORY.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President associated himself with the great tribute paid to the career of Lord Sinha and added: "I have very little doubt that when the history of India for its struggle for freedom comes to be written Lord Sinha's name will find a prominent and honoured place as desired by this House." A. P.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' CONDOLENCE

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent a telegram on Wednesday to Lady Sinha offering her their sincec condoences on the death of Lord Sinha.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE

VICEROY'S CAMP. March. 6.

H..E. the Viceroy has sent a message of condolence to Lady Sinha, saying that Lord Sinha's unique services to India will not soon be forgotten and that all who know him will remember him with affection and respect.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD'S TRIBUTE

AHMEDABAD, March. 7.

The Municipal schools and offices and other public institutions here are closed to-day out of respect for the memory of the late Sir Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, who died on Tuesday.—A. P.

"AN ACCOMPLISHED JUDGE AND A FINE CHARACTER."

SIR JOHN'S TRIBUTE TO LATE LORD SINHA

MADURA, March 6.

Warm tribute to the late Lord Sinha's greatness and proficiency, both as a lawyer and a Judge, was paid by Sir John in an

(Continued on Page 10.)

DESECRATION OF GRAVES.

PUBLIC FEELING IN GREYTOWN AT FEVER HEAT.

MOVEMENT AGAINST WORKERS' UNION.

LONDON, March 6.

Pietermaritzburg.—Public feeling in Greytown is still at fever heat as a result of the desecration of graves, and the arrest of three natives in that connection.

An organisation to oppose the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union has now been formed at Greytown and its members propose to visit every town in Natal in an attempt to form branches and a series of pictures of desecrated graves will be shown throughout the Province, but it is felt that the movement is merely the work of a band of hotheads and will be little supported by responsible citizens, for there is no evidence of a connection of Industrial and Commercial Workers Union with the desecration of graves.—Reuter.

1,400 MILES NON-STOP FLIGHT

"QUEEN OF DIAMONDS" GAINS HER LONG CHERISHED WISH

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mitchell field (New York).—The twenty-five year old daughter of an American millionair, Mabel Boll, known as the "Queen of Diamonds" on account of her many jewells, gained a long cherished wish when she took off last night with the Trans-Atlantic flier Charles Levine on board his plane "Miss Columbia" piloted by Wilmer Stultz on a 1,400 miles nonstop flight to Havana. Stultz was the pilot of Mrs. Grayson on one of her Trans-Atlantic attempts.—Reuter's Special.

ARRIVAL AT HAVANA

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Havana.—The Trans-Atlantic flier Levine accompanied by Pilot Stultz and a millionaires daughter, Mabel Boll arrived here on non-stop flight from New York in fourteen hours.—Reuter.

MINISTER'S SALARY TO GO.

FOR FLOUTING COUNCIL'S VOTE

MADRAS, March 6.

It is understood that Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan (Swarajist) has given notice of a cut motion to omit the salary of the Chief Minister to express dissatisfaction at his conduct in flouting the Legislative Council's vote with regard to the Simon Commission.—A. P.

MADRAS MINISTERS TO RESIGN?

MADRAS, March. 7.

It is undeistood that Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Development Minister, and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Minister for Excise will be tendering their resignations shortly.—A. P.

LONDON, March 6.

Washington.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Colonel Robert Stewart for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Committee of Inquiry into the tea-pot-dome oil case.—Reuter's Special.

IBN SAUD'S TALK OF "HOLY WAR"

IRAQ AND TRANSJORDANIA TO BE ATTACKED

REPORTS FROM JERUSALEM.

LONDON, March 6.

The uneasiness created by Ibn Saud's talk of a "Holy War" is deepened by an 'unofficial bulletin' transmitted from Jerusalem stating that Ibn Saud has declared war on Iraq and Transjordania. A large force of Wahabis equipped with modern weapons is reported to be manoeuvring in the Maan area. It is also reported that seven tanks and twenty-two aeroplanes have been sent to protect the Transjordanian frontier, but hitherto there has been no confirmation of this report. It is pointed out that such a declaration will amount to the tearing up of the treaty of Jeddah signed on the 20th May of last year by which each of the contracting parties undertook to maintain good relations with the other, and Ibn Saud agreed to maintain friendly relations with Koweit and Bahrein.—Reuter.

PANIC-STRICKEN FRENCH PRESS

RE AWAKENING OF ISLAM THE BUGBEAR

LONDON, March. 7.

Paris—Development in Arabia are evoking keen interest in France. The "Gaulois" sees in them a close relationship to movements "anti—British to-day and anti—European to-morrow which are shaking Islam from Egypt to India." It considers that sooner or later the solidarity among the great Powers having interests of Islam at heart, will be the necessity of a common safeguard, if the reawakening of Islam is not to develop into a revolt, the consequences of which will be incalculable —Reuter.

SIR BASIL'S "JUGGLERY"

"IMPOSSIBLE TO TRUST FINANCE DEPARTMENT."

WANTED ANOTHER RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

BUDGET CRITICISM IN ASSEMBLY

Offering what he termed "Fruitful criticism" of the Budget of Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Arthur Moore stated in the Assembly on Wednesday, amid laughter: "It is for the first time we have heard of liability in respect of postal certificates. I have read of a simple day's imprisonment being awarded for such offence."

Mr. Birla's indictment of the Budget was trenchant. He said: "If such things happen, it will be impossible to trust the Finance Department." He was convinced that unless the expenditure was reduced by appointing another Retrenchment Committee, there would be no relief. Several members then spoke about the crushing military expenditure and heavy taxation. Pundit H. Kunzru associated himself with Mr. Birla's suggestion for an inquiry into the whole system of finance.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled to-day after five days' recess and held a general discussion on the budget presented by Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member.

Sir George Rainy presented the report of the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill.

The House then commenced the general discussion on the Budget.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said that the Budget would not disclose a satisfactory state of affairs if the military expenditure was compared with the civil expenditure. The Military expenditure could be reduced if the Army were Indianised; but Government were determined not to Indianise the Army. The Sandhurst Committee's report had been thrown into the waste paper basket. India was made to pay for the mainfenance of the Imperial Army. This policy worked not only on the army side but also in other directions. They were asked to pay for the Statutory Commission in which India had no interest.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said the Budget was not a spectacular one, but was certainly commendable. Government had been able to show savings by fixing the ratio at 1|6. This action of theirs caused considerable loss to the Indian producer, and brought to Government savings only to the extent of about one-sixth of that loss. People were groaning under heavy taxation from which even the Financial genius of Sir Basil Blackett had not able to save them.

ONE DAY'S IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Arthuh Moore said that none could forget all that Sir Basid Blackett had done for them for the last five years. He would, however, offer a fruitful criticism. It was for the first time they had heard of liability in respect of postal certificates. He had read of a simple days imprisonment being awarded for such an offence. (Laughter).

Mr. G. D. Birla was glad that Mr. Arthur Moore had criticised the accumulated liability in respect of postal certificates. He was sorry he could not compliment the Finance Member even this year as the House had been supplied with untrue statements. (Hear hear). This was not only unfair to the House but also to the new Finance Member. "The Finance Member acts in a manner most suitable to him. Sometimes he conceals losses, sometimes he conceals profits, sometimes it suits him to wipe off a huge loan of 3 1|2 crores, sometimes he spreads it over years. At other times he conceals profits derived from enemy ships. I strongly protest against this jugglery". (Applause). India had five successive good crops. This should have reflected on the prosperity of the people but instead they found the peoples' purchasing power at the lowest ebb. The reason was the people were dying under heavy taxation. Inspite of the remission of contributions taxation had not decreased in any province.

WANTED ANOTHER RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Birla was convinced that unless the expenditure was reduced by appointing another Retrenchment Committee there would be no relief. This would also suit his English friends, as economic conditions had much to do with contentment in the country. There was a decline in the import of treasure, import of cloth and collections from income-tax. Mr. Birla asked Sir B. Blackett how he had been able to wipe off the twenty crores of unproductive debt. Was there some invisible surplus which had been kept away from the House. If such things happened it would be impossible to trust the Finance Department and the whole system of keeping accounts would require a change.

Maulvi Muhammed Yakub declared that Sir Basil Blackett's name would be remembered with admiration for a long time provincial contributions released by the to come. His grievance was that the Central Government had been swallowed by the Reserved side.

GRAVE WARNING.

Mr. Yakub criticised the Government's action with regard to the Simon Commission, and held that lack of statesmanship shown in this respect would be responsible for the decay and downfall of the British Empire.

Mr. Jogiah thought that the condition of the people of India had not improved. They still had to pay heavy taxes in several directions. Neither the salt tax nor the postal rates had been reduced. The military expenditure should be reduced by Indianising the Army.

Mr. B. Das held that it was for historians to judge whether Sir Basil Blackett had succeeded in his mission of stabilising Indian finances and of adding to the happiness of the people of India. There still existed a crushing army budget, and a non-Indianised Army. It was claimed that the balance of trade was in favour of India, but the question remained whether the national income of India had gone up during the last five years.. His answer was in the negative. He held that the earning capcaity of Indians was going down while the level of taxation remained as high as it had been.

REMOVAL OF STIGMA OF INFERIORITY.

Munshi Ishwar Saran said that the India Office fettered Sir Basil Blackett's judgment and improvement would not be possible until the India Office was abolished. While the British armies were being reduced the provision for the Army in the Indian Budget remained at a high figure. He added that Indians were eager to remove the stigma of unfitness to defend their country and wanted opportunities for raising their own defence forces. The "Morning Post" had correctly said to India: "We give you protection. You buy our goods. If we abandon India 12 million people of Lancashire will suffer and indeed our whole industrial system will be affected".

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary refuted Mr. Chatterjee's statements regarding the transfer of the capital to Delhi, and said that the Delhi Municipality had been granted no less than 13 lakhs for the schemes of Old Delhi. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi submitted in 1926 a programme of civic improvement costing 48 lakhs but the Government had no funds to meet it. Not deterred by this the Chief Commissioner had submitted in 1927 a programme for 60 lakhs, while the Finance Member had only a suplus of five lakhs. Mr. Bajpai, however, held out the hope that this year the plans of the Chief Commissioner would be considered sympathetically.

ENQUIRY INTO WHOLE SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru associated himself with Mr. Birla's suggestion for an inquiry into the whole system of finance. He said that the revenue from opium was dwindling, income tax was falling, customs receipts could not expand, and the military expenditure had increased. He complained that Sir Basil Blackett had never informed the House of the proposed increase in the Air Force by two squadrons.

The Finance Member, interrupting said that he did indicate it in a speech last year.

Mr. Kunzru felt that the announcement was cryptic and did not give full information. Finally, Mr. Kunru enquired why the Provinces should be asked to pay interest of about a crore of rupees on productive irrigation works.

Colonel Crawford said that the recollection was that the increase in the Air Force by 2 squadrons was mentioned by Sir Basil last year, While paying a tribute to the Finance Member Col. Crawford said that he did not feel that the Finance Member had left the army in "exactly a satisfactory position". The late Lord Rawlinson in agreeing to retrenchment in the army had taken risks in the interests of financial stability. The Commander-in-Chief had told them that the army could be kept at the present strength only if it was maintained at the highest efficiency.

The House adjourned till to-morrow when most of the members on the front benches will speak.—

VILLAGES SENDING VOLUNTEERS

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

FRESH NOTICES SERVED

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Mar. 5.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the landholders of Bardoli Taluka to make the no-tax campaign a complete success and the movement is gaining ground day by day as volunteers from different villages come forward to help the propaganda work. A number of more volunteers from Bamni, Haripoora. Gojinijar, Pathradia, Delwada, Shiker and other villags have already enlisted their names while organised efforts have been made by the village, by resolving at a public meeting to send one person of 15 to 45 years old, from each family to join the volunteer corps. These volunteers will serve in the Shiker division.

The Dheds ("depressed" classes) and the Dublas (labourers), of Singod as well as the Dublas of Afva village have decided at their meeting to refuse to do anything asked by any Government Servant, that would go against the interests of their masters.

Many more villages Such as Bhuvasan, Amalsadi, and Rajenad, which had remained aloof uptil now, have also joined the movement. It is, however regrettable to note that people of Kadod village, which a prominent one of the Taluka, are still hesitating, but looking to their general attitude, one is lead to believe that sooner or later, they will also joint it

On the other hand fresh notices are being served to the landholders of different villages by the Government to pay up the tax, but none of them have as yet paid anything.

It is also understood that the Education, and Co-operative Departments are also busy helping the Government by preaching the Taluka people against the movement. One clerk of the Co-operative Society is reported, to have advised some Raniparaj people to pay up the tax, and never to go beside the followers of Gandhiji, nor even to hear what they say.

The Government officers are also trying their best to wean the landholders from the campaign, but without success. A Raniparaj Patel is reported to have been summoned by a Government officer to see him immediately and was asked to pay up his land-tax, saying that other Patels had done so. This man refused to do so, and the officer was enraged and asked him to better resign his Patelhip. But on finding the Patel was prepared for that even, the officer in a perplexed tone asked the Patel to go away saying it was no use doing it.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Swami Anand and others addressed a mass meeting at Syadla village, which was attended by people of not less than 10 villages. He explained to the people of Syadla village the necessity of sinking the differences, that existed for a long time between two factions at a time when they had to fight against a common evil.

DISCONTENT IN SAMOA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFER REJECTED

PRISONERS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF WHITE OFFICIALS.

LONDON, March 6.

Wellington.—The offer by the Administrator of Samoa of clemency to Mau prisoners has been rejected. The spokesman of the prisoners intimated that they wanted that Samoa should be run by Samoans under the British flag, but without white officials. The Administrator described the proposal as seditious and unentertainable.—Reuter.

TUKOJI MILLER WEDDING

PREPARATIONS IN INDORE

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Mar. 5.

The Khangi office of Sir Tukojirao, near the Shiv Vilas Palace, is presenting a lively sight here. The Khangi private office of Sir Tukoji has appointed different committees for the forthcoming Miller-Tukoji wedding, which is to be celebrated at the Darya Mahal palace at Burwaha forty miles from Indore. The palace is being lavishly furnished. Cart loads of furniture are being sent from Indore by Sir Tukoji's servants. Photographers are busy taking photos of the interior of palace durbar halls and special motion pictures will be taken of the marriage ceremony and gorgeous processions on elephants to be sent to U.S. America, the brides home. Horses and elephants will be shortly sent to Burwaha. The Khangi office was invaded by dancing girls. Panlalji and the Khangi Karbhari are now very busy making purchases, and contracts are given to the local Bohra merchants for illuminations and fire-works, at the Burwaha palace. Some special trains are going to be arranged for the convenience of guests from Indore. The astrologers are busily engaged in fixing the auspicious day for the wedding, but no 'muhurt' is yet fixed.

SHANKERACHARYA'S POWERS.

The Khutekar Dhangars who belong to Sir Tukoji's caste are not in favour of this wedding. Some leaders of the caste have specially come from the Deccan. The Jahagirdar of Talode K. A. Bargal the president of the first conference of Dhangars at Jejuri is at Indore. These leaders of Khutekar Dhangars met yesterday and prepared a representation against the wedding which they are shortly submitting to Sir Tukoji and the authorities. The leading Dhangars here hold that that Dr. Kurtkoti has no powers as an Acharya, and if he takes up the conversion they think it will be invalid.

SATYA SAMAJISTS' DISPLEASURE AT PROCEDURE

SIR TUKOJI RAO'S SURPRISE

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

On his return from Calcutta this morning, Mr. Javalkar of the Non-Brahman Party, stated in a press interview, that the object of his visit to Calcutta was to discuss with Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao the view of the Bombay Non-Brahmans that the ceremonies connected with the conversion and marriage of Miss Miller should be performed only by Non-Brahman priests, and to ascertain the reason why the conversion was going to take place at Nasik and not at Poona.

His Highness explained in detail the circumstances which induce him to change the venue and have the conversion performed at Nasik on the 13th instant by Dr. Kurtkoti, and susequently their marriage at Barwaha, near indore. The date for the latter ceremony was not yet fixed. His Highness expressed his surprise to learn from Mr. Javalkar that the Poona Non-Brahmans, including himself, had signified their inability to attend the ceremonies since Brahman priests will officiate at them. He asked Mr. Javalkar how the Non-Brahman Party of Poona, who had already tolerated the worship of Brahman priests by one of their prominent members, could be opposed to this step. The Maharajah also assured Mr. Javalkar that the Maharanis had given their consent to his marriage with Miss Miller.—A.P.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmac

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

"NO ARTISTIC TALENT IN INDIA"!

A SCULPTOR'S SPIRITED PROTEST

MR. K H VAKIL'S SPEECH

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held, last Friday in its rooms, Mr. G. K. Mahatre presiding. A resolution moved by Mr. B. V. Talim and supported by other artists calling for information from Government of India about sculptural and similar decorative work furnishing of the buildings at New Delhi was passed unanimously. Mr. K. H. Vakil invited by the President to speak on the subject, observed.

MR. VAKIL'S SPEECH

Nearly two years have gone by since the time the Art Society of India passed the resolution insisting the unquetsionable claims of Indian artists and craftsmen. More than two years, I should say, have passed since this Society has pressed for the "practical encouragement to Indian artists and craftsmen." Since then more than one change can be noticed, change of importance to artists and, consequently, of importance for the advancement of national art. There was, we were told, no opinion on art in India. India did not care for her national artistic heritage or future. Indian artists were non-existent. India was, therefore, in need of assistance from outside. And, the apathy of the majority of those who were entrusted or had undertaken to safeguard the future of Indian art lent tacit consent to the views propagated from interested quarters outside the country. Not that they were, when the occasion arose, less vehement in their disapproval, of alien methods or ideas. But the belief that the future of Indian art, the evolution from the highest standards registered in the nation's artistic heritage would be continued and sustained, without continued and sustained efforts to secure for the younger and the coming generation of the artists and craftsmen in the country adequate facilities of instruction and opportunities seemed somehow to have taken root. It was enough to raphsodise over every stray appreciation from "friends" from outside.

Two years' efforts, however, imperfect or scattered, have wrought the change. Abundant evidence has been found now about the existence of opinion on art in India. And, we have now begun to realise that it is not enough to be absorbed or rather obsessed with our petty personal or domestic squabbles. They will be always there. And, I think, they are not altogether an unmixed evil if they lead us nearer towards the essentials we need to learn, of a truly nation-wide advancement of art. We need the freedom to live, learn and grow our own way. We have now to realise that although the existence of opinion on art in India is not, because it cannot, any longer be disputed, it is neither consulted nor respected by the "friends" who provide for themselves the commission to help us on the sly. We have this winter, as in almost every winter, friendly visitors with a similar mission or commission. And, the cry, old as the hills, has again been broadcasted India has no artistic talents.

I read from an extract published recently in a newspaper, not from Bombay. Bombay has the inconvenient habit of asking concrete questions and information. The news agencies seem not to be premated to function at this end. Here it is:

"With regard to the interior decorations, intimate details in connection with furnishing the house are occupying the attention of the architect Sir Edwin Lutyens and his staff. All sorts of Indian resources as regards the furniture are being examined. As upholstery is not considered to be an indigenous art, some difficulty is being found in obtaining a sufficiently large range of suitable materials." I request you to join me in my appreciation of the services of the draughtsman who has with great craftsmanship framed his phrases. He is, it may be noticed, final, when the question of indigenous art is mooted. He is wonderfully vague about "all sorts of Indian resources" examined and the "difficulty" found in obtaining "Suitable materials" in India.

We had only sometime back a great investigator who arrived in India, duly heralded by Reuter, for the co-ordiantion, it was said, of the arts and crafts of India, we were told, quite candidly, that he was to achieve that within a month of two of his tour in India. We have not, since then, heard further about him. And, it was the impression that the Government of India had stopped schemes for elaborate decorations of the buildings at New Delhi for want of funds. It would appear, however, that that is not an altogether accurate reading of the attitude or position of the Government. It appears that some items, at any rate, of the secret scheme originally contemplated by them have been pushed from behind the scenes. The scheme provides, it may be recalled several items of enormous expenditure for the decorations of the buildings. And they include lakhs proposed to be spent for sculpture, carvings and similar artistic work. I shall read out some of the items. (Herein Vakil read-lout a statement.) The statement I have just read out is, therefore, another of the alarming signs. And, I believe we would be justified in seeking information, at least, about the items of sculpture and about examination of the "all sorts of resurces" conducted by the authorities for the "suitable materials" for the furnishing of the buildings at New Delhi May we know whether any efforts has been made to approach openly any of the art institutions in India or firms for the "suitable materials"? May we know whether any Indian assistance has been sought, obtained for the designs for the furniture contemplated for the buildings? We must at any rate insist that not a pie spent in carving or sculpture ought to go out of the country if Indian sculptors and craftsmen are denied their legitimate chance.

The meteting also congatulated Mr. Pithawalla, Chairman of this Society who was appointed a member of the Advisrory Committee for the moral paintings to the selected, shortly, for New Delhi.

Why is "The Chronicle" Widely Read?

Because

It is the People's Paper.
It is a Courageous Exponent of Indian Nationalism.
It is Bright and it is Bold.
It Leads in Views and News.

Its regular Illustrated Supplements are among its most Attractive Features.

Its Commercial Columns are recognised to be most Authoritative, reliable and helpful.

That is why everybody buys or borrows "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

It circulates in all Indian States as well as in every part of British India

AND THAT IS WHY

IT ATTRACTS ADVERTISERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

LOCAL	MOFUSSIL
Yearly Rs. 20	Yearly Rs. 25/-
Half " " 10	Half " " 12/8

BRITISH GUIANA

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

OFFER TO INDIAN LABOUR

LONDON, March 6.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the British Guiana Bill enabling Parliament by an order-in-Council to modify the constitution of British Guiana. Mr. Amery said that the present constitution made sound finance practically imposible. The country was as large as the United Kingdom, and possessed very great natural resources, but the record of last century was one of almost continuous stagnation. The object of the Bill was to enable the car of self-government to back out of the cul-de-sac to the high road of constitutional development. The present constitution was the dead end from which there was no outlet for political or economic development. Mr. Tinnie supported the Bill. He urged the encouragement of immigration of the East Indians who were most satisfactory immigrants from the standpoint of sugar plantations. The colony did not desire indentured labour but immigrants should become permanent settlers. The colony wanted to give Indians all sorts of inducements, but the Indian Government was asking almost impossible conditions, indeed, was "sticking" the colony.

LABOUR MEMBERS NOT SATISFIED

Mr. Snell said that it was nothing short of a tragedy that India was against sending her sons to Guiana where the economic conditions were not comparable with those at home. Mr. Hurd hoped that the Simon Commission would take evidence showing the wisdom of migration of Indian labour to British Guiana on the fair terms the colony was prepared to offer. Col. Wedgwood considered the constitution far less liberal and democratic than the constitution of Ceylon. Mr. Roy Wilson declared that the memorandum prepared by the elected members of the Combined Court contained some of the most amazing inaccuracies he had ever seen in a public document.

Some labour objections were raised against the alleged retrograde step.—Reuter.

Energy!

"The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination, a purpose once fixed and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Sir T. F. BUXTON, Bart.

The use of Sanatogen for a few weeks means an entire overhaul of the whole mechanism of Health. Sanatogen, by power of its two constituents—albumin and phosphorus—rebuilds every cell of your body, renews the blood, gives new strength and energy to the debilitated nerves and enables you to do twice as much twice as well. Sanatogen is a true conqueror of fatigue. Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote :

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. Irritability, depression, sleeplessness, fatigue and all other symptoms of nervousness will quickly vanish and you will begin to enjoy better Health, greater Energy and a happier life.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all chemists and stores.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and
Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.,
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14.
Selling Depot :
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY, 2

BEEJBUND
If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. P.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, wrer a—"Beej Bund" which I tried to sev l of my patients has given utmost sati fection in completely eradicating all sym ptoms of impotency.

only 3 A.M!
The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber — HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestive functions.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

FATE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON BARDOLI

(Continued from page 7.)

orders which governed the adjournment motions of that kind. The President then read out to the House the rules bearing on the question. The rules lay down that a motion for the adjournment of the House can be allowed subject to various conditions on which the President must satisfy himself. The subject of the motion must be 'inter alia' a matter of urgent public importance. It must, moreover, be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence. It must not anticipate a matter previously appointed for consideration or of which a notice of motion has been given. On all these scores the gist of the President's ruling was as follows.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President did not dispute the fact that the subject of the adjournment motion was a matter of urgent public importance. The question of recent occurrence, he said, was a very important question which required some consideration. He held that it was not a matter of recent occurrence. Referring to the reasons given by the mover of the adjournment motion, the President refused to believe that there was any breaking off of negotiations between the Government and Mr. Patel. There were no negotiations, he added, but there was correspondence about the matter between Mr. Patel and the Government. The reply given to Mr. Patel by the Revenue Department might be disappointing to those who thought that Government should have reconsidered their position but that did not alter the constitutional aspect of the question so far as the adjournment motion was concerned. In the opinion of the President, the situation was 'status quo.' There was nothing new in the procedure followed. He could not, therefore, hold that the adjournment motion embodied a matter of recent occurrence.

The President further pointed out that the question was anticipated in various ways. A resolution on the subject had been tabled by several members of the House including the mover of the adjournment motion. It would be argued, he reflected, that the resolution on the agenda referring to the matter might not be reached. But that contingency was not without a remedy. It was open to the mover of the resolution to ask for priority which would be given if the majority of members would agree to it. There was, besides, another way of raising discussion on the question and that was by moving a cut in the Land Revenue demand. The House could manoeuvre affairs in such a way by curtailing unnecessary discussion and by other devices as to make it possible for a cut motion on the Land Revenue demand to come up before the House. Concluding, the President gave his final verdict that the motion for the adjournment of the House was out of order.

VOTABLE AND NON-VOTABLE ITEMS.

The discussion then turned on the point of order raised by Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (Sukkar), whether a votable item can be turned into a non-votable item without the knowledge and the previous sanction of the Council. The point of order referred to the pay of Major Pogson, the Water Diviner to the Government of Bombay.

The Finance Member pointed out that the question involved was not so much a question of grants being non-votable as it was a question of certain posts being non-votable.

SURPRISED BUT AGREEABLE TO THE CHANGE.

The President, in giving his ruling on the issue, observed that the point of order was of considerable importance. Under the present system, the privileges regarding the votable and non-votable charges were being jealously guarded both by Government and the Council. He saw himself surprised when he saw that Major Pogson's salary which was hitherto "voted" was now turned into a non-votable item. He had gone through the whole correspondence and had found that Government had done their level best to see that the promise given by them to the House was strictly carried into effect. Technical difficulties had, however, arisen, which had compelled Government to turn Major Pogson's pay into a non-votable item.

The President avowed that the change in the budget regarding Major Pogson's salary was bonafide on the part of Government. Government, he pointed out, had all along in their correspondence on the subject laid it down that they would make alteration in the budget only after informing the Council about it. He had himself told the Leader of the House that morning that the Council ought to have been informed before making a change of that kind. The President further held that the House had not been deprived of its privilege by the change in the budget. Even if the pay of Major Pogson could not be touched by the House, there was his establishment which could be dealt with. He was glad, he said, to inform the House that Government had taken care to get an agreement from Major Pogson that as soon as the House disapproved of his services they should be forthwith dispensed with.

The point of order having been disposed of in this manner, discussion proceeded on the original censure motion moved by Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai. After the mover and the Revenue Member had made their replies, the token cut motion which implied a censure on Government was put to vote and declared lost. The total demand for grant of Rs. 6,27,000 under "Famine relief and Insurance" was at last carried without a division.

The General Member then made a demand for grant of Rs. 26,23,000 under the head, "Bombay Development scheme."

Mr. K. F. N[illegible] (Bombay-North) moved to omit an item of Rs. 1,19,000 provided for the establishment. Speaking on his motion, Mr. Nariman said the General Member had called for practical suggestions as to how expenditure could be reduced and he was on his legs to make a suggestion of that kind. The speaker acquainted the members with certain figures in connection with the Development chawls to convince them of his contention that any more expenditure on the Industrial Housing Scheme was not at all justified. They had to look at that scheme, he added from a commercial standpoint of view.

The General Member (interrupting) put in that the Industrial Housing Scheme was never launched as a business proposition.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Nariman pointed out that the public had lost in this scheme 450 lacs of rupees for a meagre annual return of nearly Rs. 3,50,000. Working at 6 per cent, the investment for an annual return of Rs. 3,50,000 would be somewhere between 50 or 60 lakhs. But instead Government had squandered away an amount of Rs. 450 lakhs on this uneconomic and unbusinesslike venture. What would have been the fate, Mr. Nariman asked, of a commercial firm if the annual balance sheet of that firm had disclosed such an alarming state of financial affairs? Certainly such a firm would had been immediately wound up and the shareholders would have demanded a close scrutiny of the affair of the firm. What was the material difference between a private firm and Government? Government were the trustees of public fund and like the directors of a private company they owed an explanation to the public from whom the money was to come.

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman bitterly complained against the way in which Government were recovering the rent dues from the poor labouring classes.

It appeared to be nothing less than a legitimate pickpocketing. (Laughter). Mr. Nariman further pointed out that they had to pay Rs. 21 lacs per year as interest charges on the investment which yielded a return of only Rs. 3,50,000. Concluding, he suggested that the Development Chawls should be handed over to either the Municipality or the Improvement Trust or the P.W.D. That was the only way, he added, to save a large amount of public finances which was now wasted on establishment charges.

FEEDING A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji (Bombay City), supporting the motion for omission, accused Government of making a very bad bargain and pointed out that they were getting only one per cent interest on the investment they had made on the Industrial Housing Scheme. The speaker strongly advised Government to dispose of the chawls in any way they chose. It was very difficult for the Presidency to feed a white elephant year after year.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) supported the motion and observed that Government were not justified in taking away Rs. 14 lacs of cotton cess receipts to meet the expenss of the Housing scheme. It would be honest on the part of Government, if they said that there was a loss rather than trying to retrieve their position by various subterfuges.

Coming to the rent receipts of the Development Chawls, Mr. Lalji pointed out that they were getting Rs. 3 net per tenement. There were 10,000 tenements yielding a total monthly rental of Rs. 3,50,000. He repeated his suggestion which he had made a year ago that an offer should be made to the employers of labour to take the chawls at the rate of Rs. 4 per tenement.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) opposing the motion, said that the chawls were there and they had to find some solution or other as to how they could realize more return from them. The speaker then proceeded to consider whether it was a practical proposition to transfer the Department to P.W.D., Improvement Trust or the Municipal Corporation. Personally he did not think that it was a practical proposition as the hands of those bodies were already too full. Proceeding, Mr. Petit contended that it was not fair for the cotton industry that the cotton cess should be levied to the fullest extent and its receipts should be utilized for the purpose which was not at all contemplated when the tax was originally levied.

COLLECT RENTS BY CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay), pointed out that Government were spending nearly 50 per cent of the total rental receipts on establishment charges. He suggested that the rents should be collected by the contact system to minimise the expenses of recovery.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar (Nominated) was up in arms against the popular demand. He showed no hesitation in admitting that he was entirely against the Housing scheme as he knew that the labouring classes were not going to take advantage of the chawls. He could not understand, he said, how they could dispense with establishment without handing over the chawls to any other body. In his opinion, the Improvement Trust could not take charge of these chawls as that body was governed by a different Act.

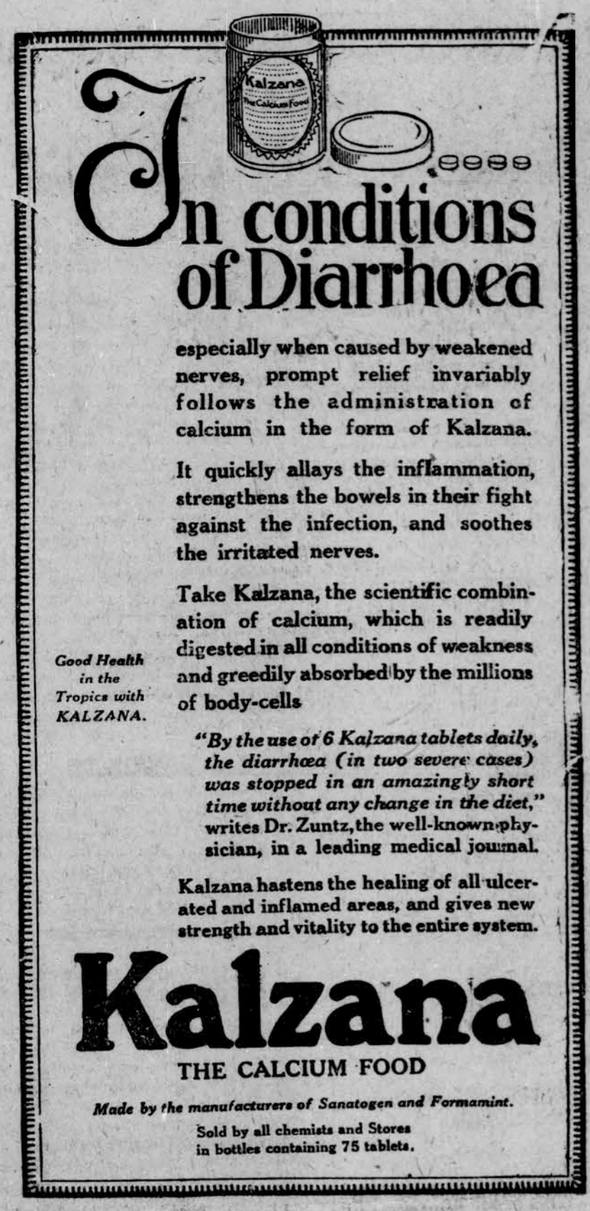
Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to Government Development Department, in a lengthy reply, tried to meet the various points raised during the course of the debate by the supporters of the motion. He stated that Government had done their utmost to reduce expenditure on the establishment.

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi) supported the motion in a spirited speech. He did not think, he said, that Government were serious when they said that they had done everything they could to reduce the expenditure. The speaker described the Development chawls as so many Black Holes of Calcutta.

Mr. S. K. Bole (Nominated) complained that the chawls were like police barracks.

The debate on Mr. Nariman's motion was still in progress when the Council adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

LAW and BUSINESS
Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business.
A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.
Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.
Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all over India.
1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 14th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION: (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.
PUBLISHERS:
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Book-sellers.
Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay 4


In conditions of Diarrhoea
especially when caused by weakened nerves, prompt relief invariably follows the administration of calcium in the form of Kalzana.
It quickly allays the inflammation, strengthens the bowels in their fight against the infection, and soothes the irritated nerves.
Take Kalzana, the scientific combination of calcium, which is readily digested in all conditions of weakness and greedily absorbed by the millions of body-cells
Good Health in the Tropics with KALZANA.
"By the use of 6 Kalzana tablets daily, the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) was stopped in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known physician, in a leading medical journal.
Kalzana hastens the healing of all ulcerated and inflamed areas, and gives new strength and vitality to the entire system.
Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold by all chemists and Stores
in bottles containing 75 tablets.

Enjoy a delicious drink of
VIMTO and
renew your Health and Vigour.
Vimto is nourishing. It is made from pure selected fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices. Vimto is delicious, invigorating, and satisfying at all seasons.
Made by
J. N. NICHOLS & CO., MANCHESTER
ENGLAND
AGENTS :
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers. Byculla, BOMBAY.
Stocked by SHAH & CO. Sitaram Buildings, BOMBAY.
AND ALL LEADING DEALERS.

BEST OPPORTUNITY
FOR
OFFICES.
SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
FOR SALE
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
Letter Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—3—0 each
Note Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—1—6 each
Half Note Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—1—0 each
Apply to:—
BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.,
Old Custom House Road - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

GROSSMITH'S

PHÚL-NÂNÂ

PERFUME

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers

Regd.

A fascinating and elusive fragrance that pleases the most fastidious taste.

Phul-Nana FACE POWDER retains its subtle fragrance and protects the Complexion throughout the most strenuous day.

Phul-Nana VANISHING CREAM, a delightful Face Cream, softens and beautifies the Skin and helps you defy the worst rigours of the climate.

FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.

Ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & INVENTORS—

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd., LONDON.

AGENT IN INDIA:—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

PHUL-NANA

TOILET SOAP	POWDER LEAF BOOKS
BATH CRYSTALS	TOILET WATER
HAIR LOTION	DENTAL CREAM
BRILLIANTINE	SACHETS
SHAMPOO POWDER	CACHOUS

Complete the perfect Toilet.

SYRUP HÆMOGEN

of The BENGAL IMMUNITY Co., Ltd.

Is a BLOOD RESTORATIVE and aids DIGESTION. An Ideal Tonic after an attack of Malaria or Typhoid. Very useful in the treatment of general debility and for Tuberculosis patients.

Obtainable from all leading CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, or from

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:

The POPULAR PHARMACY, Regd

Phone No. 40784. GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY 7.

ADVERTISING

IS THE

MASTER SALESMAN

He sells more merchandise per rupee of Salary paid him than any other salesman on the face of the earth.

The fabled lamp of Aladdin never called to the service of its master genii half so rich and powerful as he is, to the man who keeps him constantly on his pay list.

He is waiting for your command at the

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

to note the Best Medium in Southern India to push their sales extensively is

"THE HINDU"

The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything; and it contains special sports' cables which are an exclusive feature to "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all time reference book.

For rates and particulars apply

THE MANAGER, P. O. Box 316, MADRAS

BAHREIN, BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

ed Asiatic and Persian blood. The people are industrious, active and intelligent, a general attribute of the whole Persian race. Whether this aspect is enough ethnological evidence to support Persian claim or not, is a contentious matter only in a minor degree.

EVASIVE REPLIES.

Let us now turn to the Persian claims. What exactly the grounds on which Persia claims sovereignty over these Islands are, or what historical background she has to support this claim, are not explicitly known. All the Anglo-Persian communications on this question are kept secret, and if occasionally any news leaks out from either side, it is so scanty and so distorted that it is not possible to come to any very accurate conclusions. However, the fact that for the last twenty years Persia has been protesting against the present administrative arrangements in Bahrein which challenges her territorial integrity, is sufficient proof to show that Persia has never recognised nor accepted the "special Treaty relations" with Britain. If the question had not in the past assumed such a grave aspect as at the present moment, it was not because Persia had been less vehement in her protests, but it was obviously because of the fact that Britain had been evasive in her replies and had not made any categorical denial of the Persian claims. The reference to the Islands in the Anglo-Hedjaz Treaty and the mention of their status under special Treaty relations with Britain, seriously and directly challenge the Persian territorial integrity. Hence the aggravation of the tension.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain may cite "historical evidences" to show that "British Protection" has been accepted by the Sheikhs of Bahrein and exclaim in naive innocence that "the British Government are not aware of any valid grounds upon which Persian claims are or can be based." But there are other historical facts which cannot in all conscience be ignored. The ignorance of the Foreign Minister about the history of ancient and modern Persia cannot be excused. Among the records that are preserved are the writings of Mustawfi, the great Persian historian and geographer of the mediaeval times. In his records references have been made to the Bahrein Islands. He states that Bahrein was founded by the Sasanian monarch, Ardeshir Babekan. "In former days Bahrein together with Lahsa, Qatifkhatt, Azar, Alarah, Faruq, Baynunah, Sabun, Darin and Ghabah were all counted as the Arab Kingdom. At the present day, however, the Island of Bahrein forms part of Fars, being of the kingdom of Iran." In another place our Persian authority records: "In the Persian Gulf are many islands, and of those which are inhabited and celebrated as belonging to the kingdom of Iran are these following: Hurmuz Qays (or Qaysh), Bahryan, Kharik, Khasik, Kand, Anashak, Lavar, Armus and Abarkafan; and in Bahryan the pearl diving takes place and large pearls are found in this gulf such as come from no sea." Britain can well afford to ignore such authorities as long as she is dictated, as she is to-day, by the policy of aggressive Imperialism and the demands of High Finance and conscious of her power and strength; but a time is bound to come, and it will not be far distant, when all her resources will count for naught against an awakened and enraged East.

BANKRUPT STATESMANSHIP.

Ever since the Armistice, the post-war foreign policy of Britain has consistently displayed lack of vision and forethought. The bankrupt statesmanship and dubious diplomacy of British politicians have culminated in the virtual forfeiture of any claim for confidence on the part of the peoples of the Near, Middle and Far East. Blinded by pride at the victory in the Great War, she has enunciated a policy of exploitation of smaller and less powerful nations in disregard of the fundamental doctrine for which the war was declared to have been fought. Bahrein is the centre of the pearl fishing industry, and High Finance, whose greed is the motive power guiding the British policy, cannot think of losing control of this fruitful source for exploitation. All talk of the Sheikh being an "independent ruler" is mere bunkum. Those who have been following the Eastern policy of Britain since the Armistice and the Treaty of Sevres know full well who and what these Sheikhs with "the status of independent rulers" are. Britain has always somehow found convenient personages to be Sheikhs or "Kings." They are the creatures of the Foreign Office whose dictation is the law of their land. There is yet another reason, in no way less important and vital for Britain, why she does not transfer Bahrein to Persia. The geographical situation of these Islands affords a key position for British military manoeuvres in the Persian Gulf. With the Oman Coast as a British protectorate, and Kuwait and Qatar under "special Treaty relations", Bahrein has a strategic importance in the event of hostilities in Arabia and the Middle East. To accede to the Persian demands, therefore, will mean the mortgaging of Britain's imperial interests in the East, and this is the only reason we can conceive of for the repudiation of the Persian claims. But signs are not few which indicate a state of unrest in Arabia, Iraq and elsewhere and in the words of Mr. Saklatvala, "events will develop and we shall see the outcome of that policy later on."

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

NOT TO EXPIRE TILL 1930.

LONDON, March 6.

Official circles in London are ignorant with regard to the announcement of the Minister of Economic Affairs in the Reichstag, but it is pointed out that the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty will not expire until 1930 and 1929 is the earliest date at which notice of termination can be given.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG

LONDON, March 6.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag the Minister of Economic Affairs announced that Germany would give at the earliest opportunity notice to terminate the Trade Treaty with Britain in order to "place our relations with England on another basis." He previously voiced the dissatisfaction regarding Germany's trade relations with Britain and expressed the opinion that certain measures of the British Government were equivalent to an alteration of the basis on which the Trade Agreement was founded.—Reuter.

E. I. RLY. WORK-SHOP MEN'S DEMANDS.

AGENT EXPRESSES INABILITY TO COMPLY

CALCUTTA, March 6.

In reply to the recent communication ostensibly made on behalf of the East Indian Railway Workshopmen at Lillooah threatening direct action unless certain demands were granted immediately, the Agents of the East Indian Railway has advised the men that he is unable either to double their pay or to increase it in such a way as to make the rates the same as those ruling at the Lucknow or Lahore Workshops. It is pointed out that the rates of pay at Lillooah were largely increased in 1920 and have not been reduced since then. The question had been referred to the Railway Board who concur in this conclusion. The Agent, however, is making investigtions into the matter.—A.P.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from page 7.)

interview he gave to the Associated Press prior to his departure for Arakonam en route to the Punjab this evening. Sir John Simon said: "I am shocked and distressed to hear of the sudden death of Lord Sinha. I have had the honour of arguing many Indian appeals before the Privy Council when he was sitting, and I hold his memory in the highest respect as that of an accomplished Judge and a fine character. His great knowledge of Hindu law and his remarkable powers of exposition and analysis were of the greatest service both to the members of the Bar who practised before him and to the interests of justice."

Sir John added: "I have known Lord Sinha as a personal friend for years. He was dining with Lady Simon and myself shortly before I left for India. Of course, Lord Sinha abstained entirely from speaking on controversial political subjects, but I learnt to know well the depth and the sincerity of his devotion to India. It is, indeed, sad to reflect how short a time has passed since I said goodbye to him when so full of life and so interested in the future."—A.P.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

Price Rs. 2.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—

Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

DISCOVERIES OF SCIENCE

like the one propounded by Dr. Schild Kraus an eminent scientist of Germany of the unity of forces and the other propounded by Dr. Louis Kuhne of the unity of the causes of all diseases, establish the hidden truth that the discovery of a cure-all is possible. Amritdhara has proved it.

DISEASE IS POISON

"Amritdhara" Kills All Poisons.

TO PROVE IT

Try These Miracles Yourself

1. Put a few drops of Amritdhara on the head of a snake and you will see it fluttering with the agony of death and succumbing in a few minutes.

2. A few drops on a scorpion, centipede, or any poisonous insect, and you will see them lifeless in a moment.

3. If a person has by mistake taken an overdose of some poison or drug or is bitten by some venomous insect, snake or scorpion, Amritdhara will save his life.

4. Give a few drops to a man dead drunk and the very instant you will see his eyes shine as if aroused from deep sleep.

Disease is nothing but poison created by foreign matter. Amritdhara cures Disease by killing that poison. Remember Amritdhara contains no poison or drug, yet it is the greatest disinfectant and germicide, a true Elixir and a Panacea.

1. Try it externally or internally as required on any person in agony from any ailment and you will positively find instantaneous relief; no Diagnosis of symptoms or analysis of Disease being necessary.

2. In cases of pains from any cause whatsoever, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Toothache, Earache etc., you will find it working like magic.

3. Above all you will see it working wonders in cases of Dysentry, Diarrhoea Cholera, Vomitting, Indigestion, Stomachache etc. Marvellous relief resulting with a few drops and a complete cure in a short time.

BUY THIS CURE-ALL

On concession price i.e. ½ the usual price.

On the 12th of March

Other medicines and books.
Will be given on half the price.

This concession

is for the benefit of the public in commemoration of the grand auspicious occasion of the

Amritdhara Pharmacy's Silver Jubilee

Celebrated in 1926 with such grandeur and eclat that it has since then become an Historical Event of Lahore.

Write for the free booklet and catalogue and select for yourself medicines suited for chronic and constitutional ailments. Diseases of Manhood are our speciality.

Your orders must bear the stamps dated 12th of March of any Post Office in the world.

Amritdhara 2/8/ and /8/ phial will be sold for 1/14/ and /6/ only.

Postal and Tele. Address: Amritdhara 29, Lahore.
The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy,
Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Post Office,
LAHORE.

Free

84 PAGES

New Season's Cataloque of High-Grade Watches & Clocks

Illustrating over 200 models of high-quality, accurate and serviceable watches, clocks and time-pieces, our Catalogue, which is free for the asking, presents an unrivalled range for selection.

The prices of a number of our most popular watches have again been reduced while the quality in all lines reflects the best skilled workmanship and latest achievements of horological science.

Many new and original patterns are included this time. They represent the trend of modern taste and will appeal to a wide circle of discriminating people.

A new small movement is also introduced—the "New Calibre"—which has virtually the strength and robustness of 13 size within the compass of 8½ size.

West End Watch Co.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

B·S·A
BICYCLES

are made by a firm famous, for over 70 years, for the sterling quality and consistent reliability of their products. Choose a B.S.A. and you will have a bicycle that will give a lifetime's satisfactory service. Guaranteed for fifty years.

This trade mark is on the steering head.

Send for free B.S.A. catalogue.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
313, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Ride a B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER.

and miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled Astrologer of the East. Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—
KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

OVER 3 LACS ALREADY IN USE
THIS IS ENOUGH TO SPEAK FOR
Dr. S. M. Mallick's (B.A. M.D. B.L.)
PATENT
Ic-Mic-Cooker
THE ORIGINAL & THE BEST
Write for illustrated catalogue
IC-MIC-COOKER CO
20, COLLEGE ST., CALCUTTA.
TELEGRAMS: ICMICOOKER. POST BOX 7803 CALCUTTA.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

INFORMAL VISIT TO JAMNAGAR.

CROWDED PROGRAMME IN THE STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, March 7.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Chairman, and Colonel the Hon. Sydney Peel and Professor W. S. Holdsworth, members of the Indian States Inquiry Committee, came to Jamnagar this morning by a special train on an informal visit. They are to stay here for four days. They were received on the railway station by Their Highnesses Maharaja Jam Saheb, Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadra, Thakoresaheb of Limbdi and Thakoresahib of Palitana. Chief officers of the State were also present on the station.

COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

The guests after being garlanded were taken in motor cars to Vibha Vilas. During the day, they are to visit the jail, the hospital, the Secretariat and Port Bedi. In the evening, they would drive to Vinzerkhi. To-morrow after tea the Committee will meet the Princes who have specially come to Jamnagar, chief among whom are Their Highnesses Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadra, Maharaja Ranasaheb of Porbandar, Thakoresaheb of Dhrol, Thakoresaheb of Palitana, Thakoresaheb of Limbdi, Darbarsaheb of Jasdan, Darbarshree Muluvalasaheb of Pit Sadia and Thakoresaheb of Muli. The Chairman and members of the Committee and the Princes will be entertained to a banquet at the Badminton Hall to-morrow night. Preparations are going ahead for the horticultural show and the industrial exhibition which the Committee would visit on Friday morning.

DEMANDS OF LITTLE ENTENTE

DISCUSSION AT LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, March 6.

Geneva.—Eight subjects confronted the public session of the League Council this morning, the principal of these being proposal to reduce the number of Council meetings and the question of constructing the new Secretariat buildings, but interest was focussed on a subsequent private meeting to consider demands of the Little Entente, namely, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia for the examination of the dispute over the smuggling of machine-gun parts into Hungary. Mr. Walko, Hungarian Foreign Minister, previously visited and had a lengthy conference with the Italian delegate Sig. Scialoja at the latter's hotel, Italy, being involved in the affair owing to the allegation that parts were consigned from Italy.

Discussion in the public session on the question of non-ratification of agreements and conventions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations including the 1925 Opium Convention, was so protracted that the private session was postponed until to-morrow.—Reuter.

RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION.

GERMANY'S CONDITIONAL PROMISE

LONDON, March 6.

In the League Council, Sir Austen Chamberlain pressed for the ratification of the Opium Convention of 1925. Beelaerts and Adatchi respectively announced that Netherlands and Japan delayed the ratification owing to the modification of the national legislation. Mr. Dandurand said that the Ratification Bill was now before the Canadian Parliament. Herr Stresseman promised ratification immediately Germany received a seat on the Central Board of the control of traffic in opium Sir Austen thereupon advocated a greater care in drawing up proposals for the Conventions. The Council agreed to place the question of ratification of the Convention on the agenda for the next session.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 7.

Deaths are announced of Edwin Darlington, ex-Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, and Major-General Charles James Blomfield.—Reuter's Special.

It may seem funny to some people that the stronger we get the more loudly we proclaim the inability of the

Bombay Chronicle

To cover the greater Bombay area alone .... no one paper can do a job like that in a big market, so why hoax the public.

FRENCH ESPIONAGE TRIAL

LAPEYRE SENTENCED TO LIFE DETENTION.

LONDON, March 6.

Paris.—Lapeyre was found guilty of espionage and sentenced to detention for life in a fortress which was the maximum sentence that can be inflicted for offence of "intelligence with enemy" with which he was officially charged.—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET SHIPMENT OF GOLD DOLLARS TO AMERICA.

TREASURY DECLINES TO ACCEPT

LONDON, March 6.

Washington.—The treasury has declined to accept for assaying five million dollars of gold recently shipped to America by the Soviet Government consigned to the Chase National Bank and Equitable Trust Company. The State Department did not object to the Treasury receiving gold, but the Attorney-General ruled it illegal for the Treasury to accept the shipment in view of the embargo on Soviet gold importations of 1920.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMER FIRED ON.

U. S. COAST GUARD DESTROYER'S VAIN SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND

LONDON, March 7.

Washington.—The United States coast-guard destroyer "Cassin" fired eight shells on a British passenger steamer "the Isle of June" off Miami harbour on March 5th. The steamer was not hit, but the passengers became greatly alarmed. "Cassin" ordered the steamer to stop to be searched for contraband, but Wheeler, captain of "the Isle of June" refused as the steamer was then within British waters near the Bahamas. "Cassin" pursued and continued to fire on the steamer till it reached Miami where a search showed that there was no contraband.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

U. S. SENATE RATIFIES.

LONDON, March 7.

The Senate ratified the Franco-American Arbitration Treaty without a division.

The new Franco-American Arbitration Treaty provides for arbitration in any dispute not involving purely domestic questions, interests of a third power, Monroe doctorine or obligations of France under the League of Nations. The preamble contains a declaration against resort to war.—Reuter.

RETIRING LAW MEMBER OF MADRAS.

ACCEPTS TRAVANCORE APPEAL

MADRAS, March 6.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, retiring Law Member, Madras, has been engaged to argue the appeal before the Travancore High Court in what is known as the Syrian Church Trust Fund Case.—A. P.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

PROPOSAL TO INVITE TURKEY

LONDON, March 6.

Geneva.—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received a telegram from Litvinoff proposing that Turkey should be invited to attend the next session of the Preparatory Commission of Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MR. KELLOG'S MOVE FRUSTRATED

LONDON, March 6.

Washington.—Mr. Kelloggs recent move with regard to the opening of negotiations to abolish submarines has been frustrated by an action of the Foreign Affairs Committee by six votes to five shelving the resolution seeking to abolish submarine warfare by an International agreement. The resolution would have recoided the fact that the Congress favoured the United States making efforts to bring about such an end.

AN EMPTY GESTURE

Mr. Porter, Chairman of the Committee, described the resolution as an empty gesture, and pointed out that the submarine was the sole protection of many smaller nations against great naval powers. "We have no more right to ask France and Italy, for example, to abolish their only means of defence on the seas than they would have to ask us to abolish our only means of defence, namely, the navy."—Reuter.

The Cigarettes that made smoking Popular!

Their low price is only made possible by their popularity.

Wills's Gold Flake

4 annas per packet of 10.

Fresh stocks imported from England weekly.

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd. GF/29.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much . . . commercially, socially, are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

THE prettiest smile becomes ugly when teeth look dull and clouded. Modern science now restores "off-color" teeth to dazzling whiteness. They gleam like jewels.

It's been found that dingy teeth come simply from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not successfully remove. That's why brushing failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating. Beneath it are the white teeth you envy.

It keeps your smile unattractive because it absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Please accept test tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills.
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.
Price :—per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.
Raman Vilasini Pills.
These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.
Price :—per box Re. 1.
Napunsakatwarighrit.
Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.
Price :—per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji
FACTORY :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.
BRANCH :—302, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
AGENT :—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager,
73-75 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 8 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

KITCHENER-CURZON CONTROVERSY

REVELATIONS BY THE EARL OF RONALDSHAY.

THE REAL LORD CURZON.

NEW LIGHT ON "SUPERIOR PERSON."

The London Correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—

Fresh light will be thrown on many historic events in the Earl of Ronaldshay's forthcoming biography of Lord Curzon, including the bitter quarrel with Kitchener, whice ended in the Viceroy's resignation.

Lord Ronaldshay paints the man generally regarded as arrogant, pompous and coldly aloof from his fellowmen as a highly strung personality moved easily to tears and to laughter.

Perhaps the most notable biography of the Spring publishing season—it may even prove to be the outstanding book of its class in 1928—is "The Life of Lord Curzon" by the Earl of Ronaldshay which is being published in three volumes by Ernest Benn, Limited. The first volume will reach India in about a fortnight—on March 12, I understand—and will consist of 320 pages with ten plates. It will be sold at a guinea. The second and third volumes will be issued at monthly intervals.

I am able to indicate some of the remarkable features of Lord Ronaldshay's interpretation of the enigmatic character of his subject. For example, Lord Ronaldshay will:—

Reveal that the man regarded as arrogant, pompous and coldly-aloof from his fellow men, had, behind this mask, a highly-strung personality, was moved easily to tears and laughter, and was capable of extraordinary devotion to persons and ideals.

Tell for the first time of his long and secret engagement to Mary Leiter (the first Lady Curzon), a secret jealously kept from even his most intimate friends.

Disclose entirely new facts regarding the historic and bitter quarrel between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon which ended in the return home of the Viceroy after having resigned from his high office, a disillusioned and bitterly disappointed man.

Reveal that Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman both refused to recommend Lord Curzon for a peerage with the result that his return to active politics was delayed for two years.

Lord Curzon was prepared to fight an English constituency but King Edward was opposed to a public servant who had held the high post of Viceroy throwing himself into the hurly burly of a contested election. It was only by standing for election as an Irish Representative Peer that he succeeded in returning to Parliament.

Show that Lord Curzon was a martyr from early manhood until his death to sustained and often excruciating physical suffering.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S WORK.

The selection by Lord Curzon's literary executors of Lord Ronaldshay as the official biographer was a happy one. Like his subject, Lord Ronaldshay is an Oriental enthusiast, a traveller, scientific geographer, politician, administrator and man of letters. He had the advantage of close association with Lord Curzon, was for a time a member of his staff in India, and himself attained the high position of Governor of Bengal. Although a close friend of Curzon, Lord Ronaldshay reveals a realisation of his temperamental weaknesses, his often baffling idiosyncrasies—which perplexed his most intimate friends. He also points out that his great Viceroyalty—because it ended in the full blaze of the controversy with Kitchener—has not yet been placed in its rightful place in history.

FORTY BOXES OF PAPERS.

In undertaking his task Lord Ronaldshay had to make an intensive study of Lord Curzon's literary relics, his diaries, letters, papers—official, semi-official and private—which filled more than forty large boxes. Sir Ernest Benn, who is head of the firm entrusted with the publication of the biography, has discussed with me its outstanding features.

"I believe," he said, "that this is the first great historical biography that has appeared within three years of the death of the subject. It is not a sketch of a career, not a study of a character, not a point of view—although it is all these things—but it is an official biography arranged by a board of literary executors and written by a great authority, and all within a space of time which twenty years ago would have been thought quite inadequate. That of course is due to the urgency of history, the absolute necessity of getting hold of the information upon which sound opinions on the happenings of the last fourteen years can be formed. We could afford to wait for Gladstone, for Salisbury, and even for Cobden, but we cannot afford to-day to wait for any of the documents or any of the secrets which went to make up the situation which culminated in 1914.

"Lord Ronaldshay's 'Curzon' is the last of a distinguished list of biographical histories of which the English language is peculiarly rich. Morley's 'Gladstone,' Buckle's 'Disraeli' and Winston Churchill's Life of his father are all examples of biographical and historical works that are not to be found outside the English language. French literature is full of interesting psychological studies of great French character, generally written more to establish the point of view in which the author is interested, than to record the doings or establish the reputation of the subject of the work. Lord Ronaldshay's 'Curzon' continues again the great English tradition under which one public man writes about another.

THE THREE VOLUMES.

"I should be the last person in the world to quarrel with Arnold Bennett. I am far too keen an admirer of this point of view and his work. But in criticising, as he did the other day, the three volume biography and complaining in advance of the publication of 'Curzon' in this form, he allowed himself to forget all the considerations that really matter in a great publishing undertaking of this description. Arnold Bennett was thinking more of the sort of sketch that he would write of a man like Lord Curzon, a sketch which everybody would read with delight and profit. But to talk of a seven and sixpenny volume as the form of the present work is simply absurd. The relevant documents alone—and Lord Ronaldshay has cut them down to the barest minimum—would justify more than three volumes. The historical material which accumulated in the private papers of Lord Curzon must, in fairness to history, be put on record.

"The life of Lord Curzon will be approached by two schools of thought in two different ways. He may be described as the one front-rank statesman who in himself linked together the pre-Lloyd George period and the world in which we now live. In the first volume we get the atmosphere and the thoughts of a world which was governed by the Salisbury tradition. At the very moment when these ideas were passing Lord Curzon went off to India and while the setting of the political stage at home was undergoing a complete transformation he contributed to the history and interest of world affairs the most brilliant of all the records of the Indian Viceroyalty.

LORD CURZON IN INDIA.

"The Indian part of his life, which fills the whole of volume two, will for some be the most important of the three volumes. Lord Ronaldshay shows that in those seven strenuous and stormy years Lord Curzon ruled India with a vigour to which she was little accustomed. The differences of opinion upon questions of foreign policy between himself and Lord Salisbury which had already revealed themselves became more pronounced when Lord Curzon found himself in charge of the foreign policy of the Indian Government. Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet all provided problems on which Lord Curzon formed and pressed upon the Home Government views which they were unwilling to accept. On one question on which acute differences arose—on a question regarding which nothing was allowed to leak out at the time—Lord Curzon felt so strongly on the matter that he sought though unsuccessfully, to invoke the aid of King Edward against the Cabinet. His relations with Mr. Balfour's Government were severely strained.

"Then there arose the famous controversy with Lord Kitchener which ended in the resignation of the Viceroy. Lord Ronaldshay shows how in spite of great temptation Lord Curzon preserved silence after his return to England. It is safe to say that the story of this controversy, which is now told for the first time by one who has had access to all the private papers, will lift the curtain upon the obscurities beneath which the real facts of the case lay hidden.

BACK TO ENGLISH POLITICS.

"Then in volume three Lord Curzon is back in English politics which in the meantime had been put on what may be described as a Lloyd George basis—the period of social legislation, people's budgets and what not. In a way that is a positively astounding and wonderful tribute to the genius of the man, Lord Curzon found himself able to take a first position in this new world and in the end was only barred from the Premiership by the modern notion that that office must be reserved for a member of the House of Commons. Two schools of thought will, therefore, approach these volumes in two ways. Those who think we are developing a new and better method of society will welcome the life of Lord Curzon as indicating the transition from the old to the new; those, on the other hand, who take the view that much of the new is neither good nor lasting will welcome the same volumes as a signpost leading back to better founded and better tried ideas and systems."

Lord Curzon's literary executors are Marchioness Curzon, Dr. F. W. Pember, Warden of All-Souls and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, and Sir Ian Malcolm.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, your selflessness and self-sacrificing spirit will remain your greatest bulwarks all through at your remarkable and chequered career. In the Ram raj of your father, and also brothers and sisters (when powers were delegated to the latter in the former's absence) you slaved and "johookumed" till you won a Bibi of "their" choice and not yours, when you thought your days of bondage were over—but fate had willed otherwise. Once a bondsman always a bondsman, seems to be your lot (as our little and big Tchinovniks indirectly tell us so, though not in so many words). She will belong to a respectable and well-to-do family and will have many womanly virtues except "temper" in fact a miniature shrew. She won't fly to any club or in any airship, but ready to fly in temper. But you are used to womanly tantrums and taunts, thanks to your early "education" from your sisters. So you know well how to avoid the blighting effects of storms and thunders and lightning flashes and, at times, the clatter and rain of crockery as the gift of the household Jove. It is said of one Sadik Beg that he married a rich lady who was a shrew. He fully believed that first impressions are everlasting, and the "first stroke is half the battle"; so, on the very first day, rather night, of marriage when he entered the room he came across the pet cat of the house. He slew it away with his sword. The Bibi soon saw that he was more than a match for her, and thought that discretion was the better part of valour and became as quiet as a lamb. One of Sadik's friends, who was henpecked, tried, later on, a similar experiment, but he received a sledge-hammer stroke on the head with the remark "You wretch, you ought to have killed the cat on the wedding day"! If anyone advises you also to oppose the "petticoat Government," beware of the latter's fate. It is too late for you now to oppose!

CONTRADICTION IN TERMS

DR. GOUR CRITICISES NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

NO GRIEVANCE AGAINST COMMISSION

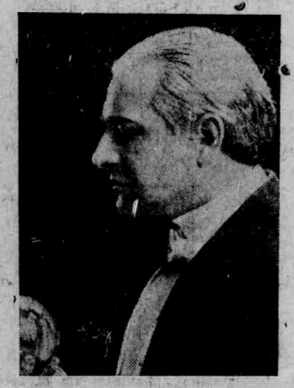
The following is the amplified version of Sir Hari Singh Gour's speech on the No-Confidence motion in the Assembly:—

Sir, I have listened to the debate on Thursday and this morning, and, Sir, studying the situation, as I have been doing to the utmost of my ability and power, I find three clear but equally divergent views expressing themselves from three wings of this House.

We have in the first place my friends Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar speaking in unmistakable terms that they are not for a Commission whatever may be its composition and procedure. They stand firm on the principle of self-determination and that policy of self-determination repudiates the Parliamentary agency for the revision and expansion of constitution of India. That, Sir, is the position of the right wing of this House. (Honourable Members from Congress Party Benches: "They are right." Some other Honourable Members: "They are wrong".) We have now, Sir, an intermediate position represented by the Responsivists who recognise the Parliamentary agency, but demand equality of treatment as regards the status and power of our representatives in any constitutional machinery devised by Parliament. That is, Sir, so far as I have been able to understand the position on this side of the House. We have Sir, on the benches opposite a third view expressed, namely, of unconditional and unqualified co-operation.—(An Honourable Member: "Surrender")—with the Commission and the policy that the Government may enunciate from time to time.

RIGHT OF CRITICISM.

Now, Sir, two propositions are perfectly clear from the Prime Minister's statement. One is that the British Government stands committed to the agency of Parliament, to its machinery, as the sole machinery for the expansion of the constitution of India, and those who repudiate the authority of Parliament to



Carter the Great, the famous conjurer who is opening a season at the Excelsior on Saturday, the 10th inst.

legislate for India have, I submit, no place in this House and have no right to criticise the Commission, because they are against the fundamental principle that the British Government has any right to legislate with regard to the constitution of India. I undertsand that position. It is a perfectly intelligible position. They stand for self-determination. They say that India will work out her own salvation, but how she is going to work out her own salvation I know not. I am an old man. My Honourable friend, Mr. Goswami told us that a long and bitter struggle is in front of us. (An Honourable Member: He is right.) Yes, Sir, I see that long and bitter struggle, but I will not live to see the day of liberation dawn upon this country after that long and bitter struggle. I am a man of peace and I want to obtain the liberation of my country, if possible by treaty, if necessary by compromises and concessions, and when I see a sign in the British Parliament to respond to my wishes, Surely I should be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty to my country and to myself if I were to spurn the opportunity offered to my country of advancing its cause and furthering its progress. It is in that spirit, it is with that object in view that I consider the Resolution as moved by my Honourable friend, Lala Lajpat Rai. (Some Honourable Members: Leader: and the amendment are more or less out of place.

Let me explain the position very clearly. Lala Lajpat Rai says that the present constitution of the Statutory Commission is unacceptable. My Honourable friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru, has pointed out that the word "present" has got into its place here on account of the intervention of the Nationalists and that he is against the Statutory Commission, present or future, this or different. That, I submit, is uncompromising hostility to all Statutory commissions, but judging from the proposer of the Resolution, that is not his point of view. His point of view is that he is prepared to accept the Commission if he is assured of equality. That equality, I submit, has been guaranteed by the British Parliament, by the Prime Minister of England, and if we have not got that equality, if Sir John Simon's letter does not rise equal to the occasion our complaint is not against Sir John Simon but against the Prime Minister of England and I submit the time and occasion will arise when the Honourable Leader of this House will ask this House to appoint a committee to collaborate and co-operate with the Royal Commission, when we shall give expression to our feelings that unless that committee is given equal rights with the Royal Commission we shall refuse to co-operate. That is the time and that would be the occasion when we shall be in a position to insist upon the fulfilment of the promise given by the Prime Minister of England from the floor of the House of Commons.

CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.

This is neither the time nor the occasion for it and those who want the commission but at the same time want equality cannot possibly, I submit, vote down the Commission. The two things would be a contradiction in terms and I challenge any Honourable Member to consider and see how it is possible for them to destroy the Commission and then get equality. I submit therefore it becomes us as men who have a stake in the country, as men who understand the constitutional position of our own country and of England, and as menabove all who know our strength and weakness not to exaggerate our importance but to stand firmly and say—'You have assured us equality, equal position and power. Give us the equality and we are your men.' That I submit is the position which members of this side of this House should take and I venture to ask my Honourable friends on the other side to consider their position because nothing would be gained by a wholesale boycott of the Statutory Commission because they cannot be made the pivot of their attack. If they have any grievance at all, it is against the British Parliament of which the Statutory Commission are merely the accredited agents who are out here to do their duty. What would you have done if as Honourable Members of This Assembly you had gone to England as the Statutory Commission appointed by the Indian Legislature, and suppose that all the shops were closed and all the houses made unavailable to them when they landed at Dover. Would you have said to yourselves, "I am doing my duty. If these fellows have got any grievance at all it is against the Legislative Assembly that has appointed us." And I say the same thing to my Honourable friends here. If they have any grievance it is against the historic fact that the British Parliament is the master of the situation. That is the stern reality of which we have to take note.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: What do you want to do?

DEMAND EQUALITY.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: I will answer that in half a second. If we really want to do our duty by our country we should stand up and ask the British Parliament to make good their promise given by the Prime Minister of England on the floor of the House that the Committee to be constituted to co-operate with the Statutory Commission would have equal rights and status.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Does the Honourable Member say that they have got it now?

Sir Hari Singh Gour: I say I have not. But I say you can get it and you cannot get it, if you destroy the Commission, because the Commission and the Committee are two different things and the one has nothing to do with the other. That is what I submit. The whole of this discussion is proceeding upon false issues. The resolution says, we do not want the Commission.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: As at present constituted.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: My friend Mr. Motilal Nehru says, "we do not want this Commission at all, as at present constituted or not constituted. We do not want any Commission." My friend Mr.

(Continued in colum 4.)

ZYXT.

LAST WORD IN GREAT DICTIONARY

The last section of the New English Dictionary, a great work which has cost about £300,000 and upon which a start was made 70 years ago, will be published by the Oxford University Press on April 19. The first part of the work was published in 1884.

So long has the work been in progress that both "aeroplane" and "appendicitis" were unknown when the volume on "A" was being prepared, and already a supplement is on its way.

On completion, the "N.E.D.," as it is now generally known, will contain 15,488 pages, 178 miles of type, about 50 million words, nearly two million quotations, and 414,825 words will be defined.

The words "of" and "to" were the most difficult to define. In desperation, the late Sir James Murray, the editor, wrote: "For 'to' I received not a single suggestion, except an impracticable one."

MUCH ADO ABOUT DO

When editing the word "do," Sir James was discovered walking about amid the numerous meanings, which were written on slips of paper and spread over his drawing room carpet.

The whole work could not have been carried out without much assistance, and contributions were received from all over the country. By 1888, one energetic Scotsman had sent in 165,000 suggestions. One of the most valued and learned contributers was found to be a homicidal maniac confined in a home for the criminal insane.

EDITOR'S SAVINGS SPENT

Sir James Murray, when in his 76th year, was working on the dictionary from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., with only a fortnight's holiday in the year. He had previously spent all his savings to keep his monster book alive. He died in 1915.

The reward for his efforts is a dictionary of hitherto unknown thoroughness.

The last word it contains is typical of the whole. Most dictionaries are content to end with "zythum—a malt liquor." The "N.E.D." closes with "zyxt." It is an old form of "thou seest," and, like the "N.E.D." itself, it looks destined to be the last word in dictionaries for many years to come.

EDISON AT 81

VIEWS ON THIS AND NEXT WORLDS

Mr. Edison, the famous inventor, received correspondents on the occasion of his 81st birthday. He freely answered questions on every conceivable subject except on how to keep young, which, he said, would require two hours to answer.

Some of his replies follow:

"What sort of person you are depends on your frobeans for generations back, just like plants."

Asked whether Americans were drifting away from religion, he said: "They're drifting away from bunk and superstition. Scientific knowledge is responsible for the fact that 11,344 of the Churches of the United States had no additions last year."

Regarding eternity, he remarked: "Fifty-fifty one way or the other is my present belief on life after death."

In anwser to another question, he said he expected to spend his next life "experimenting."

Television was remarkable, but hardly applicable, in his opinion, for general use.

Capital punishment should be abolished and criminals confined for life.

Continued from column 6.

Jinnah says, "No, my position is more diluted." (Laughter) "I want the Commission but not as at present constituted."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Quite right.

QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: But that is not the purpose. As you, Sir, have pointed out and as Pandit Motilal Nehru has pointed out, the question which is before this House is "Co-operation or Non-co-operation." (Applause) Well, Sir, I will sum up in three sentences. If you are for non-co-operation and for the policy of self-determination you are perfectly logical but you have a long way to go. If, on the other hand, you are for conditional co-operation, for a policy of conciliation and of give and take, then you cannot vote for the main proposition, for the very simple reason that that policy postulates that you want a Statutory Commission with an Indian Committee possessed of equal status and power to co-operate with it. And so far as those two aspects are concerned, after all the heat and dust of the two days' debate and after all the vehemence and anger which has been spent upon this question, I am perfectly certain that when the time comes good sense, common sense, will prevail. (Applause.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.